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1875

July 30 And, now comes Samuel B. Axtell and presents the following Commission for record

Samuel B. Axtell
Commissioned
Governor

INDEXED

Ulysses S. Grant President of the United States of America

To all who shall see these presents greeting,
Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Ability and Discretion of S. B. Axtell of ——— I do appoint him to be Governor of the territory of New Mexico, to take effect July 1. 1875 vice Marsh Giddings, deceased and do authorize and do authorize and empower him to fulfil the duties of that Office according to law, and to hold the said office with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining unto him the said S. B. Axtell during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being and until the end of the next session of the Senate of the United States and no longer.

In Testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the Department of the Interior to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington the eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety ninth

By the President U S Grant
B R Cowan
Acting Secretary of the Interior

A True record Entered July 30th 1875
W G Ritch
Secretary N. M.

July 30 And now comes Samuel B Axtell, Governor appointed of New Mexico, and files the following oath of Office and Enters upon the duties of said office relieving W H Kitch Secretary and Acting Governor

S B Axtell
Governor of NM
Oath

United States of America
Territory of New Mexico

I Samuel B Axtell having been duly appointed and commissioned Governor of the territory of New Mexico on the 8th day of June & take effect on the 1st day of July, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and will to the best of my ability perform the duties of the said office of Governor of said territory. So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of July AD 1875

Samuel B Axtell

J G Palen
Chief Justice Supreme Court
N. Mexico

A True Record, Entered July 30th 1875
W. G. Kitch
Secretary

Aug 6 Venceslado Vieira
Referiere

Convicted at July Term U.S. District Court 1875 Held at Santa Fe of stealing letters from the mail and sentenced to the Missouri Penitentiary for one year

Application having been made to President for pardon for reasons

of J. L. Palen District Judge & R. B. Catron Dist. Attorney issues a reprieve in the following words:-

Now therefore by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the laws of the United States I do hereby grant a reprieve from, and suspend the execution of the aforesaid sentence against the said Nicanor Maera until the decision of the President of the United States upon such application for pardon can be made known

Witness under seal & attest at the Territory Santa Fe N M August 4 1875

Attest
W G Ritch
Secretary

S B Axtell
Governor of
New Mexico

Entered Aug sixth 1875 W. G. Ritch Sec. N. M.

Aug 16 Pardon
Juan Cardenas y Bustos } Convicted at February Term District Court Santa Fe County A D 1875 and sentenced to One year imprisonment, in County jail Santa Fe County

On petition filed this 16th day of August)
I S B Axtell Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested; do hereby grant a full perfect and complete pardon unto Juan Cardenas y Bustos for the crime for which he was tried convicted and sentenced at the February Term A D 1875 of the District Court for the County of Santa Fe in the territory of New Mexico by said District Court; and I do hereby restore unto him the said Juan Cardenas y Bustos all the rights and privileges of which he was possessed at the time of the said sentence and which were in any degree impaired or taken from him by reason of said sentence

Done at Las Vegas this 14th day of August A D 1875

1875

Seal

Samuel B. Axtell
Governor of New Mexico

Attest W. L. Rich
Secretary New Mexico

Entered August 16 1875
W. L. Rich Secretary

United States Land
and
Colonization Company
Articles of Incorporation

August 28 Articles of Incorporation of the United States Land and Colonization Company.

We the undersigned, whose full names, and places of residence are Frank Chapman, John Henry Shout and Wilson Waddingham all of the city of Las Vegas in the territory of New Mexico do hereby certify that under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the territory of New Mexico, entitled "An Act to create a general Incorporation Act permitting persons to associate themselves together as bodies Corporate of Mining Manufacturing and other industrial pursuits" Approved December twenty seventh 1867, and the amendments thereto permitting persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate.

We have this day so associated ourselves

Under the Corporate name of The United States Land and Colonization Company and for that purpose do make and execute this Certificate in duplicate

The objects for which the Company is formed are.—

1st To purchase lands buildings and all other improvements, Cattle, Sheep etceteras in the Territory of New Mexico also in the territory of Colorado and in other states and territories.

2nd To develope the natural resources of the ter

3rd To aid Encourage and induce immigrants to the property of the Company and to Co.

4th To lay out towns and villages, and to erect houses, manufactories, manufacturing plant, and machinery and other buildings upon the property of the company.
5th To cultivate and stock a part or the whole of the property of the company and to sell and dispose of the produce and products thereof.
6th To make, provide and use Railways, Tramways, Telegraphs lines, Canals, Roads and Streets, on the property of the Company and to contribute to the expenses of promoting, making, providing, acquiring working and using any railways, tramways, telegraph lines, canals, roads and streets to connect with or which may be beneficial to the property of the said company.
7th To mine for the precious or baser metals or any other minerals, ores, coals, salts or earths, and to sink wells and construct ditches, and in any other way to accumulate and supply water for irrigation and all purposes.
8th To create and issue Bonds secured by Mortgage upon the property of the company, real or personal, in whole or in part, and dispose of the same for the purpose of raising money.
9th To sell and convey any portion or portions of the real or personal property of the company to purchase real or personal estate.
10th The amount of the capital stock of the company shall be Two Million Five hundred Thousand Dollars and shall be divided into Twenty five thousand shares of One hundred dollars each.
11th The term of existance of said company shall be forty nine years.
12th The number of Directors who shall manage the affairs of this Company for the first three months of its corporate existence shall be five and their names are Wilson Waddingham, Trinidad Romero, Frank Chapman, Alfred Sayre and David A Moffat Jr.
13th The business and operations of the Company will be carried on not only in the territory of New Mexico, but also in the Territory of Colorado and in other States and territories and in foreign Countries.
14th The principal places of business of the Company

will be at Fort Bascom in the Territory of New Mexico, the Cities of Santa Fe and Las Vegas in the territory of New Mexico, and in the city of Denver in the Territory of Colorado.

15th. The Stockholders and not the Directors shall have the power to make the By Laws to govern the company

Witness our hands and seals this fourteenth (14th) day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & seventy five (1875)

Frank Chapman (Seal)
John Henry Shunt (Seal)
Wilson Waddingham (Seal)

Territory of New Mexico }
County of San Miguel } ss

Be it remembered that on this 14th day of August A.D. 1875 before me the undersigned Clerk of the United States District Court for the First Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, personally appeared Frank Chapman John Henry Shunt and Wilson Waddingham, to me personally known to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing Articles of Incorporation of the United States Land and Colonizing Company and to me acknowledged that they each executed the same of their own free will for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

(Seal)

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at Las Vegas N. M. this the day and year herein first above written

Rufus J. Palen
Clerk

Territory of New Mexico }
County of San Miguel } ss

I Joseph G. Palen Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the territory of New Mexico and Judge of the First Judicial District Court thereof do hereby certify that Rufus J. Palen

name is subscribed to the foregoing attestation is Clerk of the United States District Court for the First Judicial District of said Territory that the above is his genuine signature and that said attestation is in due form as prescribed by law.

Given under my hand at Las Vegas N. M. this the 14th day of August A.D. 1875

Joseph G. Palen
Chief Justice & Ex Judge
1st Jud Dist Ter. of
New Mexico

Entered of record August 28th 1875
N. G. Ritch
Secretary Territory
New Mexico

Sept 9 P. A. Hayne
Commissioner of Deeds
Chicago Illinois

And now the Governor appoints and commissions P. A. Hayne a Commissioner of Deeds for Illinois from Nov. 3/75
Oath filed Sept 27 1875. Commission Expires Nov. 3 1879

Sept 9th George M. Lowell
Notary Public
Magdalena Mines
Socorro County

Resignation filed & accepted March 23 1877 Port 288

And now the Governor appoints a commission George M. Lowell a Notary Public in and for the County of Socorro from the day of qualification. He qualifies within sixty days.
Qualified Sept 20 1875. Commission Expires Sept 9th 1879

Sept 16 Frank F. Olson
Middletown Conn
Commr Deeds

And now the Governor issues a Commission to Frank F. Olson as Commissioner of Deeds; residence Middletown Connecticut

1875

Sept 16 Eleazer Jackson
293 Broadway NY
Comr Deeds

And now this Governor issues a Commission to Eleazer Jackson as Commissioner of Deeds, residence 293 Broadway N.Y. from Oct 21st 1875
Qualified Oct 21st 1875 Term expires Oct 21 1879

General Election
1875
~~Members of the Legislature~~
County & Precinct Officers

Held Monday
Sept 6th

Commissions issued by the Governor to the following named persons for the offices and at the date designated

Sept 13 Vera County Vote canvassed Sept 11/75

Vicente St Vrain	Probate Judge
Anastacio Trujillo	Clerk Probate Court
Pablo Valdez	Sheriff
P. M. St Vrain	Treasurer
Jose Ma Garcia	Coroner
John B Guerin	School Commissioners
Dolores Romero	do
Trinidad Lopez	do

Precinct	Justice of the Peace	Constable
1	Juan Jose Gallegos	Marcial Martinez
2	Bernardo Montoya	Concepcion Sanchez
3	Manuel Naranjo	Melquiades Coca
4	J B Vasquez	Francisco Sanchez
5	Manuel Garcia	Manuel Duran
6	Miguel Lucero	Antonio Mestas
7	Julian Romero	Francisco Ortiz
8	Nicolas Martinez	Meliton Garcia
9	Leonardo Montoya	Miguel Garcia
10	Marcelo Montoya	Rafael Trujillo
11	John O Stein	Andres Gallegos
12	Jose Manuel Garcia	Ginovera Aragon
13	Guadalupe Arcia	Felipe Romero
15	Pedro Romero	Francisco [illegible]

x 14 not known

1875

Sept. 14 — **Santa Fe County** Canvassed Sept 13 1875

Probate Judge	Nicolas Pino
Clerk Probate Court	Ambrosio Ortiz
Sheriff	Carlos M Conklin
Treasurer	Eugenio Griego
Coroner	Santiago Cde Baca
School Commissioner	D. Eguillon
"	Rafael Lopez
"	W. H. Manderfield

Precinct	Justices of the Peace	Constables
1	Jesus Maria Ortiz y Baca	Eliseo Ortiz
2	Juan Fernandez	Feliz Duran
3	Ramon Sena y Garcia	Manuel Vigil
4	Jose Alvan Ortiz	Filomeno Coriz
5	Porfirio Montoya	Fabian Lopez
6	Bonifacio Narbais	Casiano Martin
7	Abad Nieto	Agapito Lujan
8	Jose Manuel Sandoval	Nicolas Chaves
9	Deciderio Gomez	Tomas Rocival

Sept 15 — **Taos County** Canvassed Sept 11 1875

Probate Judge	Jose Romulo Martin
Clerk Probate Court	Santiago F Valdez
Sheriff	Guillermo Trujillo
Treasurer	Jose M Quintana
Coroner	J Rafael Vigil
School Commissioner	Jose M. Vigil
do	Vicente F Romero
do	Jesus M Lucero

Precincts	Justices of the Peace	Constables
1 Fernandez	Jose Ignacio Cruz	Franco Trujillo
2 Cordovas	Feliz Cordova	Antonio Cordova
3 Rancho	Julian Aragon	Jose D Gonzalez
4 Placita	Marcas Archuleta	Manuel Cortez
5 Arroyo Seco	Manuel A Pacheco	Juan Olivas
6 Arroyo Hondo	Juan J Vigil	Pitor Trujillo
7 Rio Colorado	Franco A Montolla	Anicito Archuleta
8 Llano	Melitor Sanchez	Jose D Valdez
9 Chamisal	Felipe Montalla	Gregorio Leiba
10 Peñasco	Juan Ant° Romero	Luciano Maez
11 Serro	Jose Ma Martines	Juan D Romero
12 Costilla	Anicito Quintana	Dolores Rendon

Sept 16

San Miguel County Canvassed Sept 7 1875

Probate Judge	Severo Baca
Clerk of the Probate Court	Mariano Montoya
Sheriff	Benigno Jaramillo
Treasurer	Charles Blanchard
School Commissioner	Charles Emill Wesche
do	Trinidad Romero
do	Demetrio Perez

Precinct	Justices of the Peace	Constable
1	Pablo Baca y Ortiz	Emiterio Guerrra
2	Julian Baca	Teodoro Chavez
3	Jose Pablo Sandoval	Felix Rorquillo
4	Sacramento Montoya	Felix Sena
5	Jose Ignacio Esquibel	Guadelupe Campos
6	Jose Eusebio Archuleta	Esquipula Jaramillo
7	Bitor Lucero	Manuel Martinez
8	Manuel Varela	Pedro Rivera
9	Simon Gallegos	Sabino Garcia
10	Simon Garcia	Jose Ma Varos
11	Felipe Martinez	Seferino Garduño
12	Franco Coca	Camilo Aragon
13	Milnor Rudolph	Andres Lujan
14	Tomas Apodaca	Jose Isaac Lucero
15	Juan Garcia	Jose A Garcia
16	Roman Martinez	Miguel Martinez
17	Franco Aragon	Jesus Luna
18	George Chavez	Gonzalo Ruiz
19	Antonio Jose Gallegos	Santos Jaramillo
21	Romaldo Mares	Rafael Bustamente
22	Ignacio Martinez	Florencio Pomas
23	Juan Bernal	Mariano Sanchez
24	Manuel Aragon	Marcos Maese

Sept 16

Doña Ana County Certificate dated Sept 11 1875

Probate Judge	Pablo Melendres
Clerk Probate Court	Daniel Frietz
Sheriff	Mariano Barela
Treasurer	Geo. W. Maxwell
Corner	John Davis
School Commissioner	Thos J. Bull
"	Evangelisto Chaves
"	Jacinto Alvarado

1875

Precincts	Justices of the Peace	Constables
2	Panfilo Gonzales	Juan Lopes
3	Pedro Serna	Nicoles Martines
4	Juan Alderete	Bentura Provencio
5	Newton Rosecrans	Pablo Gamboa
6	Robert Taylor	Felix Serna
7	Jesus Enrignes	Luz Arriola
8	Hilario Moreno	Albino Provencio
9	Santiago Sanches	Santos Rojas
10	Deonicio Guiles	Julian Guerra
11	Gregorio Duran	Andres Apodaca
12	Gregorio Meranda	Sebero Jaramillo
13	Jose Yrlas	Jesus Tafolla
14	Antonio Baca	Juan Jose Barela

Sept 16 — Colfax County — Certificate date Sept 9, 1875

Probate Judge	Robert H. Longwill
Clerk Probate Court	John Lee
Sheriff	O K Chittenden
Treasurer	Robert Allen
Coroner	Francisco Pelatier
School Commissioners	Frank J Hill
"	Jesus Ma Valdez
"	Nathan Hall

Precinct	Justices of the Peace	Constable
1	Dallas Cummings	Juan Carillo
2	Patrick Cullen	Edward Delbow
3	Samuel Frauer	Cruz Vegas
4	Bartolo Trujillo	Daniel Sandoval
5	Rafael Gonzales	A. J. Gonzales
6	J H Adams	M S Mason
8	Michael Devoy	William Kronk
9	Charles Burbank	N M Armes

Sept 17 — Socorro County — Certificate dated Sept 11/75

Probate Judge	Numa Raymond
Clerk Probate Court	Jesus Ma Chaves
Sheriff	Luis Tafoya
Treasurer	Timoteo Ortiz
Coroner	Jose Trujillo
School Commissioners	Jacinto Sanches
"	Juan Mira
"	Juan J Pacheco

Precincts	Justices of the Peace	Constables
1	Marcos Montoya	Manuel Gallegos
2	Nestor Gonzales	Maximino Baca
3	Antonio José Lima	Manuel Lopez
4	Alejandro Pino	Anastacio Trujillo
5	Jesus Ma Varela	German Lovato
6	José Gutiérrez	Jose Gil Marquez
7	Leon Silva	Juan Sanchez
8	Jose Silva	Savino Candelaria
9	Francis Berne	Ulician Dias
10	Ricaur Gonzales	José Tafoya
11	Juan Colletano Montoya	Mattias Barreras
12	W A Smith	Remijio Esculante
13	Navor Gomez	Jesus Montoya
14	H. B. Strauss	Benito Armijo
15	Blas Gutiérras	
16	Juan Lopez y Salas	Jesus Zamora

Sept 17

Valencia County

Vote Certificate Sept 16/75

Probate Judge	Antonio José Lima y G.
Clerk Probate Court	Manuel R Otero
Sheriff	Patricio Lima
Treasurer	Antonio Salazar
Coroner	Manuel Sanchez y Zamora
School Commissioners	Eugenio Paulet
	J B Ralliere
	Laureano Jaramillo

Precinct	Justice of the Peace	Constable
Peralta	Julian H Lewis	Jesus M Chaves
Valencia	Jesus Sanchez y Alarid	Manuel Chaves y Romero
Tomé	Manuel Saavedra	Adelaido Perea
Casa Colorada	José Jesus de Sais	Francisco Tapia
Ciénega	Bernabel Salas	Juan Carrillo
Manzano	Jose de Jesus Romero	Plutarco Cisneros
Tomón	Jesus Sanches	Juan Chaves
Jarales	Nicolas Molina	Pedro Ribali
Belen	Jesus Castillo / Valentine Romero	Nestor Torres / Fermin Cordova
Los Lunas / Chelelito	Juan Ni Samaniego	Francisco Gutierres
Rito	Camilo Luyan	Lazaro Serna
Cerro	Francisco Duran	Patricio Peralta
Seballeta	Jose Rafael Apodaca	Ricardo Romero
San Mateo	Julian Chaves	Fermin Ma
Juan Tafoya	Manuel Casillas	[illegible]

1875

Sept 17

Bernalillo County

Probate Judge	Mariano S Otero
Clerk Probate Court	Santiago Baca
Sheriff	Atanacio Montoya
Treasurer	Diego Ant° Montoya
Coroner	Cristoval Martin
School Commissioners	Jesus Ma Perea
	Cristoval Armijo
	Roman Gutierres

Precinct	Justices of the Peace	Constables
1	Candelario Estrada	Pedro Valdez
2	Trinidad Garcia	Franco Romero
3	Ant° Lerma	Lino Garcia
4		
5	Gregorio Barela	Juan Sandoval
6	Rafael Chaves	Jose P. Padilla
8	Pablo Griego	Daniel Griego
9		
10	Felipe Garcia	Felipe Moran
11		
12		
13	Blas Mata	Manuel Carabajal
14	Justiniano Garcia	Apolonio Garcia
15	Jose Baca	Jose Garcia
16	Juan J Montoya	Juan Gonsales

Sept 18

Rio Arriba County

Sept. 11. 1875 — Sent Certificate Sept. 11. 1875

Probate Judge	Jose Pablo Gallegos
Clerk Probate Court	~~Juan Garcia~~
Sheriff	Vicente Archuleta
Treasurer	~~Juan N Ortiz~~
Coroner	Nemecio Lucero
School Commissioners	~~Jesus M Vigil~~
	Juan Gallegos
	~~Juan Gallegos~~
	Vicente Mestas
	~~Candelario Trujillo~~
	Jose Ma. Chaves
	Miguel Jose Ulibarri
	Miguel Velasquez

Sept. 27 1875 — Returns of Sept. 1875 not received by County Commissioners — Transcript from Probate Clerk of Sept. 1875 election returns — Sent to the Secy. of State

Precinct	Justices of the Peace	Constables
2	Miguel Montoya (Felipe de Herrera)	Aniceto Martinez (Roberto Aragon)
3	Jose Isidro Varela	Nicolas Martinez
4	Martin Lopez	Pablo Martinez
5	Aniceto Moya	Cruz Martinez
6	Roman Aragon	Agapito Vigil
7	Rafael Garcia	Manuel de Herrera
8	Juan N Martin	Francisco A. Vigil

9	Antonio Valdez	Policenpio Garcia
10	Jose Isabel Martinez	Esquipula Lucero
11	Bequito Mestas	Juan Velazquez
12	Miguel Maes	Victor Salazar
13	Florencio Borrego	Antonio Martinez
14	Jose Miguel Vigil	Salvador Romero
15	Ignacio Garcia	Lucas Martinez

Sept 20 — **Grant County** — Date Certificate Sept 19 75

Probate Judge	Joseph F. Bennett
Clerk Probate Court	John A Ketchum
Sheriff	Harvey W Whitehill
Treasurer	John R Adair
Coroner	Wm. Chamberlin
School Commissioners	Robert Black
"	George O Perault
"	Isaac G Laulight

Precincts	Justices of the Peace	Constables
1	Hiram J Hutchinson	Alexander Mitchell
2	George Shaeffer	Joseph A Moore
3	John S Riley	James McElhany
4	James G Brittenden	Pablo Garcia
5	Stanton S Brannen	Luis Rivera

Sept 20 — **Santa Ana County** (Cert. date Sept 19 75)

Probate Judge	Florencio Sandoval
Clerk Probate Court	Avilano Cde Baca
Sheriff	Juan Ant° Duran
Treasurer	Roman Baca
Coroner	Manuel Lopes
School Commissioners	Feliciano Montoya

Precincts	Justices of the Peace	Constables
1	Jose B. Aragon	Luis Armijo
2	Macario Martin	Manuel Lopes
3	Francisco Archiveque	Pedro Baca
4	Miguel A Lovato	Biscuti Gutierrez
5	Hilario Sandoval	Pomuceno Mestas
6	Tomas Martin	Manuel Duran

1875

Sept. 27 At a canvass, open to the public, of the votes cast for Delegate to Congress on the first Monday of September A.D. 1875 in the several Election precincts of the territory of New Mexico held at the office of the Secretary of the Territory at the capitol, to wit at the city of Santa Fe within thirty days after said Election to wit on the 27th day of September by William G Ritch Secretary of the Territory, in the presence of Samuel B Axtell the Governor of the Territory; it was in pursuance of law by the said Secretary determined at said canvass that Stephen B Elkins, a citizen of the United States, had received the highest number of votes cast as aforesaid and it was likewise declared by the said Governor that said Stephen B Elkins was duly elected a Delegate to represent the territory of New Mexico in the forty fourth (44th) Congress of the United States

Statement

of the votes cast for Delegate to the 44th Congress

Counties	Stephen B Elkins	Pedro Valdez
Bernalillo	720	297
Colfax	393	300
Doña Ana	716	226
Grant	311	351
Mora	428	1234
Rio Arriba	1508	232
Santa Ana	366	112
Santa Fe	793	498
San Miguel	625	2328
Socorro	880	444
Taos	1093	614
Valencia	759	285
Lincoln	89	179
	8681	7100
	7100	

Majority of 1581 for Stephen B Elkins

Done in the presence of S. B. Axtell Governor

W G Ritch. Secretary

Sept 29 Wm J Waterman
Detroit Michigan } Commissioned from Oct 14 1875
Commissioner of Deeds

And now the Governor issues a Commission to said Waterman as Commissioner of Deeds residing at Detroit Mich.
Qualified Oct. 14th 1875

Sept 25 And now the Governor issues Commissions to the following named persons for the offices named Elected Sept 6 1875 for the

County of Lincoln

Probate Judge	Florencio Gonzales
Probate Clerk	Eduardo Sena
Sheriff	Saturnino Baca
Treasurer	Jose Montaño
School Commissioners	James H Tanner
"	J H Blazer
"	Diego Salsido

Precinct Justices of the Peace Constables

1	Juan Wilson	Candelario Griego
2	Lucio Archuleta	Cosma Sedillos
3	Jose Chaves y Chaves	Jose Baca
4	George Kimball	Francisco Romeriz

Members Elect of the Legislative Assembly of 1875-76

Districts	Members House Representatives	Members Council
Bernalillo Co	Jose Chaves y Chaves	Jose Arujo y Ortez
	Alejandro Sandoval	
Colfax Co	M. W. Mills	
Colfax & Mora Counties		A. J. Calhoun
Mora Co	Rafael Saavedra	
	Andres Mascareñas	
Doña Ana	John M Kilburn	Jacinto Arujo
Lincoln & Mount	Eugenio Moreno	
Rio Arriba	Sixto Chaves	Luis Clark
	Pedro Jose Gallegos	
Santa Ana &	Anastacio Sandoval	Wm Breeden
Santa Fe	Aniceto Abeytia	Esquipula Romero
	Jesus Sena y Garcia	
	David C de Baca	
San Miguel	Hermenegildo Lucero	[illegible]

1875		Jesus C de Baca	Gonzalo Baca
		Eduardo Martinez	
		Manuel Gonzales	
		Agustin Quintana	
	Socorro Co	Candelario Garcia	Antonio Abeitia Arruje
		Jose Angel Gallegos	
	Taos Co	Juan A Bernal	Pedro Sanches
		Juan B Coca	Nicanor Vigil
		Maximiano Romero	
	Valencia Co	Roman A Baca	J Francisco Chaves
		Pablo Garcia	Juan Salazar y Jimenez
		Eutimio Romero	

Copy of the Execution record duly certified for the year ending Sept 30 forwarded to the President of the United States.

October 1st 1875

"Mimbres Mining
and
Reduction Works Company"
Certificate of Incorporation

This is to certify that we the undersigned John R Magruder, George Magruder and John O Risque residents of the county of Grant and Territory of New Mexico under and by virtue of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico approved December 27th 1867 entitled "An act to create a general incorporation act permitting persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for mining manufacturing and other industrial pursuits" do hereby and by these presents associate ourselves together as a body corporate under the name & style of "Mimbres Mining and Reduction Works Company" for the purpose of mining and reducing ores and manufacturing. The duration and existence of said company shall be fifty years, its capital stock One hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the number of shares of which said stock is to consist shall be six thousand. The said John R Magruder, George Magruder and John O Risque shall constitute a board of directors who shall manage the concerns of the said company for the first three months and the principal place of business of the said company shall be at Mimbres in the county of Grant and Territory of New Mexico

John R Magruder
Geo. Magruder
John O Risque

Territory of New Mexico
County of Grant } ss

On this the twenty second day of September AD 1875 personally appeared before me the undersigned Clerk of the Probate Court within and for the county and Territory aforesaid John R Magruder, George Magruder and John O Risque to me well known to

1875 the persons whose names are subscribed to this proceeding certificate in consideration and acknowledgement for themselves that they respectively executed the same for the purposes and free from therein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Territory at Santa Fe this 20th day of October A.D. 1875

Seal

Geo. C. Spencer
Chief Justice
Territory of New Mexico

Election of record Oct 4th 1875
M. G. Ketch
Secretary

Oct 4 Bernalillo County
Special Election
Record Minutes
L. 7. G. pages 52

Returns having been filed with certificate showing the election of the following named persons to the offices specified the Governor this 4th day of October issues Commissions accordingly

Precinct	Name of the person	Office
4	Jesus de la Cruz Chaves	Sotero Gallegos
7	Pablo Crespin	Clemente Garcia
9	Marcos Lerado	Juan Barelas
11	Nazario Martin	Jesús Romero
12	Manuel Crespin	Valentin Gutierrez

Oct 7 Record for the resignation of Hon. H. L. Dalby

Letter from the Governor to the following Resolution

Executive Office
Territory of New Mexico

Proclamation by the Governor
$500 Reward

Whereas the Hon. H. L. Dalby a prominent and highly respected citizen of this Territory was on the 14th day of September last past wilfully and feloniously murdered on the public

1875

292

[illegible] believe this application and the [illegible] to be [illegible] and therefore, in large measure of highly respectable citizens of Doña Ana County recommending the County office vacant [illegible] and citizens of the County of Doña Ana have filed with the Secretary of State a petition for the appointment and commission of the [illegible] of the County of Doña Ana, New Mexico by virtue of the authority in me vested by the laws of said Territory the County office is vacant, declare vacant by [illegible] appointment for the appointment and commission of the person or persons entitled thereto, and the said vacancy be filled by the person or persons entitled thereto.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the Territory of New Mexico at Santa Fe this [illegible] day of October A.D. 1875

S. B. Elkins
Governor
New Mexico

Attest
W. G. Ritch
Secretary
Territory of New Mexico

Oct 7 1875
W. G. Ritch
Secretary

292 The Dividend and Bullion
Mining Company
articles of incorporation

The subscribers, citizens of the United States have agreed to associate themselves for the purposes set forth in the following articles, and are desirous of acquiring and enjoying the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic in law for furtherance of such purposes.

We do therefore associate ourselves

object and under the articles, conditions and name specified in the following articles

Art I

This corporation shall be known by the name of The Trinidad and Costillo Road Co. and shall have full power and authority to make have and use a common seal and by the style and title aforesaid shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued plead and be impleaded in any court or courts in all manner of suits complaints, pleas causes matters and demands whatsoever and all and every matter or thing to do in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons bodies politic and corporate within the Territory of New Mexico may or can do, and to make rules by laws and ordinances and to do every thing needfull for the good government and support of the affairs of the said corporation

Art. II. That the object of said association shall be to construct and maintain a wagon road for the crossing of the mountains with wagons carts or any other kind of vehicles, said road to commence and depart from a point on the head of the North fork, or branch of the Vermejo River in Colfax County, New Mexico about a mile South of the Colorado and New Mexico boundary line, thence to a point near the intersection of the Costillo & Trinidad trail with the north fork of the Costillo River and following that stream as near as practicable through the pass to the town of Costillo, the proposed terminus of the road

Art. III. That the officers of said corporation shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and three (3) directors who shall hold their office for one year from and after the date of their election and until their successors are elected and qualified

Art. 4th The said association shall fully complete and finish the said road along the route designated within (2) years, and the rights powers and privileges vested in the Company and

its heirs assignees and successors shall continue and remain in force from the period of thirty years.

Witness our hands and seals this Twenty fifth day of September AD 1875

Abner Rowland
Jacob W Winkfield
Charles G McClure
Alva M Holt
James McKeaugh
Charles H Walker

Territory of Colorado }
County of Las Animas } ss

I Elbridge B Sopris a Notary Public in and for Las Animas County and territory of Colorado hereby certify that Abner Rowland, J W Winkfield, C G McClure A M Holt James McKeaugh and Charles H Walker personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument of writing appeared before me and acknowledged that they signed and executed the same of their free will and accord for the uses and purposes therein set forth

Subscribed to before me this 11th day of Oct AD 1875 } Elbridge B Sopris Notary Public (SS)

Entered of record Oct 22 1875
M G Reich
Secretary N. M.

1875 Nov. 1st

Warrant for the Execution of William Wilson } And now the Governor issues the following Warrant.

The Territory of New Mexico
To the Sheriff of the County of Lincoln
Greeting

Whereas William Wilson late of the County of Lincoln in the Territory of New Mexico, at a regular term of the District Court of the third Judicial District of said territory, begun and held within and for the said county of Lincoln on the Second Monday of October AD 1875, was duly tried in and by said court upon an indictment for the murder of one Robert Ca

and upon said trial was found guilty and convicted of the crime of Murder; And whereas the said William Wilson was on the Eighteenth day of October A.D. One thousand Eight hundred and seventy five, duly sentenced in and by said court, according to the Statute in such case made and provided, to be hanged by the neck until he is dead, At such time and place as shall be designated by the Governor of the territory of New Mexico. Now therefore I Samuel B Axtell Governor of the territory of New Mexico do hereby designate and appoint Friday the twelfth day of November A.D One thousand Eight hundred and seventy five, as the day for the execution of the said sentence.

You are therefore hereby commanded to take the body of the said William Wilson from his place of confinement on said day to wit: On Friday the twelfth day of November A.D One thousand Eight hundred and seventy five, to some safe and convenient place within the said County of Lincoln, to be selected by you, And that you then and there between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and three o'clock P.M. of said day proceed to execute and carry into effect the said sentence of the said court, by hanging the said William Wilson or causing him to be hung by the neck until he is dead.

Done at the Executive Office at Santa Fe in the Territory of New Mexico, this the first day of November A.D. One thousand Eight hundred and seventy five

L.S.

Samuel B Axtell
Governor

Attest W. G. Ritch
Secretary N. M.

A True record Entered this 1st day of November A.D. 1875

W. G. Ritch
Secretary

1875 Reprieve of
Nov 1. Wm Wilson

United States of America
Territory of New Mexico

Whereas, William Wilson late of the County of Lincoln in the Territory of New Mexico, was tried and convicted, in and by the District Court for the third Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, at the October term A.D. 1875 of said court held within and for the said county of Lincoln of the crime of Murder And was by the said Court at said term, on the eighteenth day of October AD 1875 sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead; And whereas, the warrant for the execution of the said William Wilson has this day been issued by the Governor of said Territory in conformity with the law, addressed to the Sheriff of the said County of Lincoln and fixing and appointing Friday the 12th day of November AD 1875 as the day for the Execution of said William Wilson in pursuance of said sentence of said court; And whereas, the facts and circumstances of the case have not been fully made known to the said Governor, and as a full and proper investigation and consideration of such facts and circumstances cannot be had within the time intervening between the date of such sentence and the day of Execution, And whereas a matter of such great magnitude involving the life of a human being should not be proceeded with without due deliberation and a full understanding and careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances of the case

Therefore I Samuel B Axtell Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, being thereunto moved by the considerations aforesaid, do hereby, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, grant and declare unto the said William Wilson a reprieve from the effect and operation of the said sentence and do hereby order and direct that the Execution thereof be delay postponed and suspended until Friday the day of December AD one thousand eight hundred and seventy five

1875 The Sheriff of the said county of Lincoln is therefore hereby commanded not to proceed with the execution of the said sentence as directed and commanded in the warrant of execution this day issued to him but to suspend and postpone the execution thereof as herein provided and commanded, And that in the meantime the said William Wilson be closely and securely confined in the county jail of the said county of Lincoln

Done at the Executive office at Santa Fe in the Territory of New Mexico on this the first day of November A.D. 1875.

(L.S.)

Samuel B. Axtell
Governor

Attest W. G. Ritch
Secretary N.M.

A true record Entered Nov. 1st 1875
W. G. Ritch
Secretary
N.M.

Oct 29 Pardon of Jesus Rodriguez — And now the Governor issues the following pardon

Executive Office
Territory of New Mexico
Santa Fe Oct. 29th 1875

Whereas a Petition numerously signed by leading citizens of Las Vegas and vicinity including the Sheriff, Probate Judge and many other very worthy persons, has been presented to me requesting the pardon of Jesus Rodriguez convicted at the March Term of the March Term of the District Court in San Miguel County of Grand Larceny Now Therefore I Samuel B. Axtell by virtue of the authority vested in me by the laws of this territory do hereby grant a full and free pardon to the said Jesus Rodriguez for the aforesaid offence

Samuel B. Axtell
Governor of New Mexico

Attest W. G. Ritch Secretary (Seal)

Entered of record Oct. 29th 1875 — W. G. Ritch Sec

Nov 5 Thanksgiving Proclamation } And now the Governor issues the following proclamation

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,

In compliance with a time and commended practice of designating a day special on which of the people of the health may collectively render an all-wise and Providence for the enjoyment of rich blessings of health peace and prosperity on them bestowed;—and whereas, the people of this Territory have thus especially favored during the year:—

Now, I, S. B. Axtell, Governor of New Mexico, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER next, as a day in which people may devoutly assemble at their usual places of worship in prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the health and prosperity bountifully vouchsafed. And to that end I do recommend that all business be suspended on that day.

In witness my hand and the Great Seal of Territory. Done at Santa Fe, the capital, this 5th day of November, A. D. 1875.

S. B. AXTELL,
Governor.

Entered of Record November 5th 1875
M. G. Reich
Secretary

Articles of Incorporation
of the
Texas Pacific Express Company

Know all men by these Presents. That we the undersigned, who are citizens of the State of California, do hereby voluntarily associate ourselves together to form a private corporation under the laws of said State and do hereby certify. First: That the name of said corporation shall be the Texas Pacific Express Company. Second: That the purpose for which said corporation is formed is to establish, conduct and maintain and express line through the State of California and Territories of New Mexico Arizona and the State of Texas.
Third:- That the place where the principal business of said Corporation is to be transacted is the City of San Diego in the State of California
Fourth: That the term for which said Corporation is to exist 20 years.
Fifth: That the number of the Directors of said Corporation shall be - and the names and residence of the Directors whom

until the election & qualification of officers are as follows. to wit:

John G Capron whose residence is at San Diego Calª
William M Griffith whose residence is at San Diego Calª
W B Hellings whose residence is at Phenix Arizonia.
G W B McDonald whose residence is at San Diego Calª
W R Porter whose residence is at San Diego Calª

and a majority of whom are citizens of California Sixth: That the amount of the capital stock of said Corporation is two hundred thousand dollars and the number of shares into which it is divided is two thousand of the par value of one hundred dollars each. Seventh: That the amount of said capital stock which has been actually subscribed is two hundred thousand dollars and the following are the names of the persons by whom the same has been subscribed to wit

Names of Subscribers	No of Shares	Amount
John G Capron	400	$40.000
William M Griffith	400	40.000
W B Hellings	400	40.000
G W B McDonald	400	40.000
W R Porter	400	40.000

In Witness Whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this third day of September AD 1875

John G Capron (Seal)
William M Griffith (Seal)
W B Hellings (Seal)
G W B McDonald (Seal)
W R Porter (Seal)

State of California }
County of San Diego } ss

On this third day of September AD one thousand eight hundred and seventy five before me M A Luce a Notary Public in and for the said San Diego County personally appeared John G Capron William M Griffith G W B McDonald & W B Hellings & W R Porter known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same each for himself.

(Seal) In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official

Seal the day and year in the certificate first above written

M A Luce
Notary Public

State of California }
County of San Diego } ss.

I A Sprant County Clerk and ex-officio clerk of the County court in and for the County of San Diego State of California hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy with the original Articles of Incorporation of the Texas Pacific Express Company now on file in my office, and that the same is a full true and correct copy of ~~stick~~ original and of the whole thereof

(Seal) Attest my ~~hand~~ and seal of the County Court this 15 day of Sept AD 1875

A Sprant Clerk
By S Statler Deputy

(Endorsed) "Articles of Incorporation of the Texas Pacific Express Company. Filed in the office of the Secretary of State September 25 1875 Drury Melone Secretary of State By N E White Deputy. Recorded in Book 14 page 139."

State of California }
Department of State }

I Drury Melone Secretary of State of the State of California, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of Articles of Incorporation of the "Texas Pacific Express Company with the copy of the original, now on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof

Witness my hand, and the Great Seal of State, at office in Sacramento California the second day of November AD 1875

(Seal)

Drury Melone
Secretary of State
By N E White Deputy

Atrue record Entered November 2 1875

1875

Nov. 24 "The Centennial Mining Company of New Mexico"
Articles of Incorporation

INDEXED

Territory of New Mexico
County of Santa Fe } ss.

To all whom it may Concern.—

Be it Known that the undersigned citizens of the United States of America and of the Territory of New Mexico, in compliance with the laws of the said Territory of New Mexico, have associated themselves together as a body politic and corporate for the purpose of mining and of owning operating and working mines in said Territory; and of owning, erecting and operating a mill or mills to crush, reduce and treat ore and mineral and doing such other legal acts as may be requisite and necessary for the successful working and carrying on of said mines and reduction works.

That the full names of the original incorporators are William C Hazledine, William B Moores, George J Dinkel Joseph Spitznagle, John Townsend and John Ritter.

That the said corporate company shall be known and styled "The Centennial Mining Company of New Mexico," with a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars ($60,000.00) divided into six hundred (600) shares of one hundred dollars ($100.00) each

That the term of the existence of said company shall be Fifty years from the date hereof.

That the number of Directors to manage the affairs of said company shall be six (6) and the names of those who shall act as such directors, and, who shall manage the concerns of said company for the first three months, are as follows: William C Hazledine, William B Moores George J Dinkel, Joseph Spitznagel, John Townsend and John Ritter; all of whom are citizens of the United States and of said Territory

That the principal place of business of said company shall be located in the city of Santa Fe, County of Santa Fe and Territory of New Mexico.

In Witness Whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals at the City of Santa Fe and territory of New Mexico this 15th day

of November AD Eighteen hundred and seventy five

William C Hazledine Seal
William B Moores Seal
George J Dinkel Seal
Joseph Spitznagle Seal
John Townsend Seal
John Ritter Seal

Territory of New Mexico }
County of Santa Fe } ss.

On this twenty fourth day of November AD 1875 personally appeared before me M. G. Ritch Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, William C Hazledine, William B Moores, George J Dinkel, Joseph Spitznagle, John Townsend and John Ritter, who are all personally well known to me; and acknowledged that they had each one and all of them signed sealed and executed the foregoing instrument for the uses and purposes therein stated, and to this I certify

Seal

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office this 24th day of November AD 1875 at Santa Fe in the County of Santa Fe and territory of New Mexico

M. G. Ritch
Secretary N. M.

A true record Entered this 24th day of November AD 1875

M. G. Ritch
Secretary N. M.

Nov 27th Death Warrant
Territory of New Mexico }
vs
William Wilson }

United States of America }
Territory of New Mexico }
The Territory of New Mexico

To the Sheriff of Lincoln County: Greeting:

Whereas on the first day of November A.D. 1875 a warrant was issued by the undersigned Governor of the Territory of New Mexico for the Execution of one William Wilson, lately convicted in the District Court for the county of Lincoln, and sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead. And Whereas also on said day a reprieve was granted to the said William Wilson by the undersigned postponing and suspending the execution of said sentence until Friday the 10th day of December A.D. 1875 to the end that investigation might be made and deliberation had in the premises: And I the undersigned Governor as aforesaid having made full inquiry touching the trial and conviction of the said William Wilson, and the evidence upon which he was convicted; having consulted the District Attorney who prosecuted for the Territory in said cause and also the Judge before whom the same was tried as well as the counsel for the prisoner and having also consulted with the Attorney General of said Territory find that no sufficient cause exists to warrant the further interposition of the Executive Clemency or the further extension of execution to the prisoner.

You are therefore commanded that on Friday the 10th day of December A.D. 1875 you proceed with the execution of the said sentence and that you between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and four o'clock P.M. of said day carry into effect and fully execute the said sentence of said court, upon the said William Wilson as commanded by the said warrant.

Done at the City of Santa Fe Territory of New Mexico this twenty seventh day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five

(Seal)

By the Governor
M. Ritch Secretary

Samuel B. Axtell
Governor
of New Mexico

A true record of the original entry this 27th day of November 1875 — M. Ritch
Secretary N.M.

INDEXED

Nov 29th Notary Public
George W Hoet
Westchester Co.

And now the Governor appoints and commissions Geo W Hoet a Notary Public from date of qualification to qualify within thirty days

29 Commissioner of Deeds
Wm H Browning
322 Broadway N.Y.

And now the Governor appoints & commissions Wm H Browning a ~~Notary~~ Commissioner of Deeds for New York from date of qualification to qualify within 60 days

30 Commissioner of Deeds
John A Godfrey
240 Broadway N.Y.

And now the Governor appoints and commissions John A Godfrey a Commissioner of Deeds for New York, from date of qualification, to qualify within sixty days

30 Commissioner of Deeds
John H B Wilkins
1102 California St San Francisco Cal.

And now the Governor appoints and commissions John H B Wilkins a Commissioner of Deeds for California from date of qualification, to qualify within sixty days

Dec 2 Pardon
Manuel Mitchell

Executive Office
Santa Fe N M Dec 2 1875

People
vs
Manuel Mitchell

Whereas the

named Manuel Mitchell was convicted at the March Term AD 1875 of the District Court held in San Miguel Co of the crime of Grand Larceny and sentenced to three years imprisonment. And Whereas he was arrested in October 1874 and has now been in close confinement for one year, and in consideration of his youth, he being a minor. And Whereas also there is some doubt as to his guilt, I do by authority vested in me as Governor hereby grant to the said Manuel Mitchell a full and free pardon, both from costs and penalty

By the Governor

Samuel B. Axtell

Seal

M. G. Ritch

Secretary N.M.

Entered of record Dec 2d 1875

M. G. Ritch

Secretary

Territorial Centennial Commission

Organization

A meeting of the Centennial Commissioners for the International Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia, appointed for the Territory of New Mexico was held in Santa Fé October 22d 1875, for the purpose of effecting an organization to perform the duties devolving upon them. Hon. S. B. Elkins was appointed Chairman, and W. F. M. Arny, Secretary. The object of the meeting being briefly stated, the following permanent organization was agreed to, as the Centennial Territorial Board to assist the United States Centennial Commission in securing a representation of the products and industries of New Mexico in the International Exhibition of 1876:- Hon. W. G. Ritch, President of the Board; W. F. M. Arny, Secretary and Actuary; S. B. Wheelock Treasurer; Executive Committee:- Hon. W. G. Ritch, W. F. M. Arny, Jose D. Sena, S. B. Wheelock, and Richard Hudson.

Ordered that a Committee of five persons from each County be selected by the Territorial Board to constitute the County Centennial Boards.

Ordered that the Secretary and actuary is authorized to open correspondence with the County boards and with all citizens, so as to obtain a full representation of the resources of New Mexico for exhibition at Philadelphia.

The meeting adjourned to assembly on the call of the President.

S. B. Elkins, Chairman,

W. F. M. Arny, Secretary.

The undersigned members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislature Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, for the 22d. session of said Assembly for said Territory Each for himself and not one for the the other, do solemnly swear that he will support the constitution of the United States and that he will perform the duties of his said office to the best of my ability, So help me God!

Alejandro Sandoval
Jose D. Chavez
Melvin W. Mills
Rafael Saavedra
Ambrosio Armijo
J. M. Giron
Eugenio Moreno
Luto. Luna
Pedro Jose Gallegos
Apolonio Sandoval
Jesus Sena y Garcia
David C. de Baca
Anicito Abeytia
Jose Ermenegildo Lucero
C. Martinez
Manuel Gonzales
Agustin Quintana
Jesus C. de Baca
Candelario Garcia
Jose Angel Gallegos
Juan Andres Bernal
Maximiano Romero
Jesus B. Lara
Roman A. Pino
Pablo Gonzales
Cristino Romero
~~Jesus Pino~~

Pedro Sanchez
Nicanor Vigil
Louis Geldis
Wm Breeden
Esquipulo Romero
Romualdo Pino
Juan P. Abeu
Andrew J. Calhoun
Jose Ignacio Ortiz
J. Francisco Chaves
Juan Salazar
Antonio Abeytia
Jacinto Armijo

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the respective Chambers of the Legislative Assembly at Santa Fe this day of December 1875

M. L. Ritch
Secretary

The undersigned officers of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, for the 22nd Session for said Assembly for said Territory, each for himself and not one for the other do solemnly swear that he will support the constitution of the United States and he will perform the duties of his said office to the best of my ability. So help me God.

Perfecto Armijo
President Council

Romualdo A. Baca Speaker
Amado C. de Baca Ch Clk House
Simon Lopez Asst Clk
Rafael Ortiz Enrol Clk
Antonio Martinez Eng Clk
Ceriaco Ventura
Rocky Door Keeper
Jose Chavez
Manuel Cordova Messenger
Esteban Baca Serg't Arms
Romeo L. Chaves Int'r

Jose D. Sena Ch Clk Council
Jose B. Ortiz asst clerk
Jose Lino Rivera Eng clerk
Miguel Archuleta Enrol Clerk
Jesus Maria Salas Door Keeper
Patricio Ortego Watchman
Eustaquio Barela Messenger
Benjamin Stirling. Sargeant at Arms
J. H. Holbrook, Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the respective Chambers of the Legislative Assembly this day December A.D. 1875.

M. G. Reich
Secretary of the Territory

Executive Department,
Santa Fe December 10th 1875.

The People
vs.
Cornelio Valdez

Convicted at the March
Term A. D. 1875.
San Miguel Co.

The above named defendant was convicted of Grand Larceny at the March Term of the Court, and sentenced to one year in the County Prison, & believe he has conducted himself with propriety in prison, has been obedient and industrious, in consideration of which, and in the hope to stimulate others to follow his example, in this respect I hereby grant to said Cornelio Valdez a full and free pardon as well from the two months remaining of his penalty as also from the costs.

Seal

Samuel B. Axtell.

By the Governor
Attest. W L Rich
Secretary

Filed in Secretary's Office December 10th 1875.
W L Rich
Secretary

Dec. 7 1875

And now comes the Governor Samuel B. Axtell and files his message to the Legislative Assembly at its Twenty-second session, which is in the words and figures following to wit:

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives:

You have assembled for the Honorable and responsible purpose of legislation. Your duties are of the gravest importance. There can be no higher trust delegated to men than that of making laws. It becomes us to bow with reverence before Almighty God, the Supreme Lawgiver of the universe, and to implore wisdom from Him to guide us in this arduous work. Your duties are to enact such new laws as Progress demands; to amend such as are imperfect, and to repeal those which are oppressive or useless. In the hope of aiding you in some slight measure in your arduous task, I will respectfully offer some suggestions for your consideration. Having been so recently appointed, I have not had sufficient experience in the Territory to furnish you any valuable aid. What I have seen has been simply that which lies upon the surface. Time has not permitted me to make that thorough investigation into the practical working of your system of laws which is really requisite before attempting to give advice. I see some evils, however, which I hope to aid you to ameliorate if not destroy.

Revision and Reprint of the Laws.

Upon the very surface I find considerable confusion, and many incongruities in the Statutes. This is true of all new States. The tendency is to over-legislate. The world is not only governed too much, but it has too many laws. We wish to prune down, simplify and codify the Statutes; make them so plain that all can understand them. The number of copies of the Statutes is insufficient for the growing wants of the Territory. There should also be a special pamphlet editions of the various acts relating to Elections, Schools, Assessments, with full

instructions for the use of such boards, as well as for the education of the people on these important subjects. I therefore earnestly recommend that you appoint a commission of not less than five persons, learned in the law, to revise the Statutes, and to report to a session of the legislature to be called especially to consider their work.

Board of Supervisors in Each County.

The present system of imposing non-judicial duties upon probate judges is contrary to sound policy, and antagonistic to republican institutions. A board of Supervisors consisting of not less than three members should be provided for each county, to perform all duties other than judicial now performed by probate judges. These supervisors should be elected by districts to insure a representation of all parts of the county. These boards should supervise public roads, bridges, irrigating canals and all public property of every description within their counties; audit and allow all accounts against the county; draw all warrants upon the county treasurer; divide the county into school districts and election precincts; and perform generally all the secular business of the County. They should be required to meet at stated times, at the county seat, and to hold open sessions for the transaction of public business. They should also act as a board of revision and equalization of assessments.

The Legislature to Assess Property.

You can in no better way equalize taxation and prevent the crime of false assessments than by assessing the property of the Territory yourselves. Determine the rate per hundred dollars all property shall pay other than the property you especially specify; determine how much per head horses, cattle, sheep, and other animals shall pay, grading them; and land per acre grading this also as improved, etc., exempt nothing, and permit no deductions or debts. You will thus render it impossible for fraud and cunning to escape the just and honest

den of taxation. Furnish county assessors with printed lists of all property subject to taxation, and make it his duty to hand one to each tax-payer in his district, to be returned at a certain time, with a full and fair return of all taxable property upon it and fix a heavy penalty for false returns. In this way you can reach equal taxation: unjust and unequal taxation, like unjust weights and measures, is an abomination to both God and man.

Election Laws and Poll Books.

The election laws need revision. The marking of ballots entirely destroys the secrecy of the ballot. The votes should be counted in presence of the voters, and this count, certified by the judges and inspector, should be final. The ballot box should never be opened to vary or change this count unless in case of contest and by order of a competent tribunal. Blank poll and tally lists and full printed instructions should be furnished the election officers of each precinct, and I respectfully suggest the propriety of making it a good ground of challenge to any young man offering to vote for the first time that he cannot read and write.

To Close Business Houses on Sunday.

I advise a law to be passed closing all places of business on Sunday. Experience has demonstrated that six days for labor and one for rest is best both for the individual and for society.

Time of Holding General Election.

Congress has determined that the election of members and delegates to that body shall take place throughout the Union on the same day with the presidential election in November, 1876, and on the same day every two years thereafter. Would it not be wise to change our general election to that time to avoid the expense of two elections?

Appoint a time Certain when Officers

shall enter upon their duties.

Should we elect a new set of county and precinct officers next November, it would be necessary to determine at what time they should enter upon their duties; and, generally, it would be better to determine this definitely for all newly elected officers. You have power to abridge or extend the terms of those now in office. You can provide that those persons elected in November, 1876, enter upon their duties on the first of January, 1877, or on the first day of January, 1878. In the first instance you would shorten the term of the present incumbents; in the second you extend it. While an office is not a vested right, and the power of abrogating it must always rest with the legislature, yet as a matter of fairness towards the present incumbents, I had rather see their terms extended than abridged.

Cruelty to Animals.

"A righteous man regarded the life of his beast." Cruelty to animals leads directly to cruelty to women and children, to violence and murder, and all wanton cruelty is intrinsically criminal. Cruelty is the same vice whether exercised towards a human being or a dumb creature. All games of sports which destroy or torture any living thing should be prohibited under severe penalties; such exhibitions are unworthy of our civilization and tend directly to brutalize all who engage in them, whether as actors or applauding and consenting spectators.

The Civil Practice Act.

I have heard much complaint of the short time allowed to answer process served upon a person out of his county. It seems to me to be a hardship to allow a person to be sued out of his own county, and certainly it is a great injustice to allow him but five days in which to answer; either abolish this law or allow sixty days in which to answer, and also grant a change of venue for trial to the county in which the defendant resides.

Exemption Law.

The credit system resorted to throughout the Territory by our improvident poor is destroying every hope of ameliorating their condition. To prevent them from involving themselves in debt and reducing their families to destitution, I advise you to exempt from execution property to the amount of at least $1,000 and also declare all chattel mortgages upon growing crops absolutely void. The crop is sold months before it ripens for half its value, and a starving, brutalized criminal population is the product.

Territorial Prison.

I advise that a suitable tract of ground be obtained for the site of a Territorial Prison, some point acceptable to all the counties, near to abundant wood, water and building material, and commence at once to erect upon this site a Territorial Prison, employing to this end all the convict labor of the Territory under suitable guards and instructors, empowering the judges to sentence criminals to hard labor in this institution and the various counties to pay into the Territorial Treasury the same sums for having them kept there which they now pay to keep them in the county jails. These jails, as a rule are filthy, insecure and a disgrace to modern civilization. As the territorial prison progresses work shops can be erected, brick yards and stone quarries worked, and large and permanent buildings erected, prisoners taught order, obedience cleanliness and industry, and in time the institution made self sustaining.

Criminal Practice Act.

The liberty of the citizen is the first care of a republican government. All warrants issued for the arrest of persons in cases of bailable offences, should contain directions to the officer serving them to take the person arrested before the nearest and most accessible magistrate, for the purpose of allowing him to be admitted to bail. No arrest should ever be

made except on information in writing, filed and preserved in some public office, and verified by the oath or affirmation of the complaining witness, or upon indictments found by a grand jury.

Not to Compel prosecuting witness to pay costs unless the Jury find the Complainant Malicious.

We should encourage citizens to make complaint whenever they are cognizant of infractions of the law. To tax costs against a complaining witness simply because the jury fail to convict is to discourage prosecutions; but if the jury not only fail to convict, but further find that the prosecution was malicious and without probable cause, in that case it is right to punish the prosecutor at least to the extent of paying all costs.

Selling or Giving Liquor to Minors or Indians.

Prohibit by fine and imprisonment the selling or giving or in any way furnishing intoxicating drinks to Minors or Indians.

Common Schools.

The foundation or corner stone of a republic rests upon the intelligence and virtue of the people; the people are the government. The system of Common schools for the education of the people is the only method known to us by which the requisite intelligence for self-government can be obtained. These schools must have competent teachers, competent not only to teach the elementary branches, but competent to give moral instruction both by example and precept, and to set such examples in manners and general deportment as children who learn quickly by the eye ought to follow; an incompetent school teacher is a public calamity. The public school fund is raised by taxation upon all religious denominations and upon persons of no religion; it is a fund which belongs to the state and must be strictly guarded against denominational influences. The state tolerates all religions but t

chus none, so with the training school of the state—the common school. It admits within its walls every child of the republic, but excludes every sectarian teacher; what is true of the common school is true of every dollar of the common school fund. It should be made a misdemeanor and punished by fine and imprisonment for any man or set of men to divert one dollar of this sacred fund to denominational or sectarian schools and if the Territorial Legislature is not willing to protect this fund Congress will be called upon to do so. Not one dollar of this fund must be taken for any purpose except that of paying teachers, neither to pay school inspectors, nor rent, nor lights nor other incidental expenses; all these must be provided for outside of this fund. It is but a poor compliment the men of this territory pay to their enterprising heroic and renowned ancestors if they cannot supervise the ordinary affairs of school in which their children are taught without receiving three dollars a day for it, and then abstract this dollars out of the meager fund provided for the poor child's education.

Female Education

The family is the highest type of the race. The Father, Mother, Brothers and Sisters are the most perfect of all human societies. God's seal is set upon these sacred relationships. As brothers and sisters are together in the family equals in every respect, so should they be equal in the common school, I challenge the closest scrutiny into our common school system as to its influence upon female virtue, and I affirm, without fear of intelligent contradiction, that where brothers and sisters, and whole neighborhoods and communities of such, have been educated together in the common school, the females compare favorably with any people on earth for personal purity. Intelligence, Knowledge is the strongest safeguard to virtue. If only one sex can have the advantages of the common school, let it be the female.

Women as Teachers.

Women are the best qualified to teach young children, wherever it is possible to do so procure them, and pay them the same wages you would pay men for the same work. The importance of this subject must be my excuse for dwelling upon it at such length. There cannot possibly come before you anything of equal gravity. The state may lose treasure and regain it, may meet with reverses in the cabinet or on the field of battle, and win back the advantages lost; but when her youth are corrupted, or cease to be intelligent and virtuous, all is gone.

School districts and Graded Schools.

Special laws should be passed enabling all the large towns and villages to form themselves into one district and levy a special tax upon that district to build a school house large enough to accommodate all the children; then classify and grade the school, placing different ages in separate rooms, with one principal or head teacher. Also authorize such district, by a vote, to levy a special tax for the support of such school. There is money enough sent out of this territory every year to educate children abroad, to do more than I have suggested.

Sisters of Charity in Santa Fé.

For some years the legislature of the territory has been in the habit of appropriating public money to this Hospital. If this is a public charity there should be a Board of Visitors appointed to examine the institution and report upon the manner in which this money is expended; if it is a private or close corporation, the appropriation should be discontinued. You have no more right to appropriate public funds to private use, than you would have to vote it into your own pockets. If, on the other hand, it is a public charity open to all the afflicted and indigent people of the territory, then it is proper for the legislature to assist in its support, but always reserving and asserting the right of visit-

The Supremacy of Civil Authority.

As a territory we have no shadow of sovereignty, what we do is permitted to us by Congress, but when Congress approves our acts they stand till repealed the supreme rule of conduct for all persons in this territory. When this legislature passes a law upon any subject and Congress approves it, it is the supreme and binding rule of conduct upon all citizens and residents in this territory and no right thinking man attempts to violate it or counsels others to do so.

To protect Apprentices and Children Hired out to Labor.

When children under eighteen years of age are hired out to labor the law should require the employer to send such children to school at least two months in each year and to provide them school books and suitable clothing, the expenses of such articles to be kept back from their wages. The increased demand for herders will deprive a large number of boys of all education unless you take action upon this subject.

Indians.

We are at peace with the Indian tribes within our territory. For this great blessing we are thankful under God to the President and government of the United States, both civil and military. In the southeast portion of the territory, where the earth has been kept moist with the blood of citizens till within the last four years, not a murder has been committed by indians during that period; men go alone and unarmed on long journeys, and range their flocks and herds in all parts of our territory without fear and unmolested by indians or marauders. This blessing of profound peace we deeply appreciate. The rapid increase of our flocks and herds attest the substantial advantages we reap from it. By its protection the general government enables us to rear them, guards them from our ancient foes, and purchases our surplus at remunerative prices. We enjoy all the advantages of our government, and bear scarcely none of its burdens.

The Centennial Exposition.

It is proper to call our attention to the Centennial Anniversary of our existence as a nation, and to the exposition of the world's industries in connection with it at Philadelphia next year. It is certainly desirable that New Mexico be properly represented there. We are rich in minerals, and samples of our grains would attest the richness of the soil of New Mexico, our wines would show us to be a grape growing country, and many curious and ingeniously wrought fabrics would show our skill and industry. The various officers both territorial and County connected with the Exposition are exerting themselves to their utmost to make these collections; it remains with you to provide the means for their transportation. I do not know what amount will be needed, but we are no longer poor and can well afford to stand honorably by the side of our sister States and territories in that world renowned Exposition.

Finances.

It gives me pleasure to report to you that the finances of the territory are in a favorable condition. The Auditor has furnished me with the following statement of the receipts and expenditures for the past two years.

Receipts	$92,658,65
Expenditures	90,839,90
Receipts over expenditures	$1,818 75

I have pleasure in referring the Legislature to the Auditor's report which is herewith transmitted. The following recapitulation will show the exact condition of the finances of the territory.

Outstanding funded debt bearing ten per cent int.		$59,500,00
Outstanding warrants		29,662,28
Interest unpaid		9,650,00
Total indebtedness		98,812,28
Amount on hand over expenses	$1,818,75	
Due from Counties	72,629,71	74,448,46
Subtracted from total indebtedness leaves the sum of only		$24,363,82

Fees of Sheriffs, Clerks, District Attorneys, Jurors, Witnesses etc.

It is for you to consider whether all the pub-

ought to be expended for fees of officers, or whether there are other objects for which governments are instituted among men.

The Clerks of the District Courts in two years have received $10,334,98

Sheriffs	10,274 92
District Attorneys	11,682 80
Jurors and Witnesses	40,436,39

Something over $70,000 of the $90,000 expended.

Would it not be good economy to provide salaries for all these officers.

Apportionment.

The great increase of population and wealth in the extreme northern and southern counties within the last two years makes a new apportionment absolutely necessary. The Attorney General assures me there is no legal obstacle in the way and I most earnestly recommend the Legislature to make a new apportionment of the members of the Council and House of Representatives among the several counties and districts according to their population. There is nothing more destructive of that peace and harmony which is the vital breath of societies than injustice. The counties of Dona Ana, Grant and Lincoln together elect one member of the Council, Taos alone elects two.

Justices of the Peace.

Consolidate in one act all the laws relating to Justices of the Peace – clearly define their jurisdiction, their duties and practice, both civil and criminal, provide forms of affidavits in all those cases where accuracy is required, compel them to keep a docket in both English and Spanish languages in which they shall enter all transactions in full with full statement of all fees received and fines paid to them, and make it a criminal offence for them to over charge in any case or otherwise abuse their trust. Provide that this docket shall be open for inspection at all times to the general public – republics have no secret tribunals

Probate Courts.

Provide a similar act for these Courts, define their jurisdiction and duties, establish a uniform practice in them with a suitable system of records. They are our most sacred Courts. Here must come the widow and orphan, frequently ignorant and unprotected; here important records are to be kept which affect seriously not only the descent and distribution of estates, but the security to titles for years to come.

Sheriff's Bonds.

A most important and suggestive title; provide two of them one as sheriff and one as tax collector; require that they be approved by the U.S. District Judge, and provide a definite, positive law for their prosecution, and vest in the governor power of instant removal, upon failure to pay over money collected by them.

Provide a Law in regard to Chattel Mortgage.

I have before suggested that no chattel mortgage be allowed upon growing crops. If the legislature deems it wise a law properly guarded which would secure to the seller the purchase money on animals, furniture, etc., might prove beneficial to the poor, but I would advise that no mortgage be allowed except for the purchase of money.

Statutes of Limitation.

It is a sound policy to limit the time of commencing actions both civil and criminal. It is in my judgment both wise and just that in a new territory actions should be barred within a very limited period, especially upon open accounts and upon all foreign debts. Those who have been unfortunate elsewhere and seek homes amongst us, should not be pursued and harassed for a long term of years. A statute of limitation does not abrogate the debt, it simply prevents the debtor from being destroyed by executions. If the debt was just an honest man will pay as soon as he is able. A statute of limitation gives him an opportunity to on his feet. The debtor class are by no means to be as criminal. In criminal cases the reasoning is stronger, except in capital cases. Nature

is found within two years the prosecution should be forever barred. Witnesses die or disappear, and a conviction might be unjustly had years after the offense was committed, or alleged to have been, when if tried at the time there could have been a perfect explanation of all the circumstances of seeming guilt.

Holidays, Days of Grace, etc.

I am informed that previous legislatures have neglected to make the necessary provisions in this cases. A mere suggestion is all that is needed upon this point.

Town Organizations.

The system of local self-government by means of town incorporations has so long and so generally been in use in the northern and eastern states, and has so fully and satisfactorily commended itself to the people, that I recommend its adoption in this territory. Enact a general law by which the people of any town or village may be able to incorporate themselves, and assume the management of their local affairs.

Acequias.

I am satisfied that great injustices is frequently done to the poor by those who are in charge of our irrigating canals. In the first place the landowners ought to keep the acequias in repair. In the second, the water should be equally and impartially distributed. I advise a revision of the acequia laws, and to make it a criminal offense for any person to offer or receive money or rewards of any kind for preference in the distribution of water.

Telegraph Lines.

The territory is under great additional obligations to the general government for its liberality in establishing and projecting telegraph lines through all our principal cities, and also for having constructed a fine military road and opened it to the general public between Fort Marcy and Fort Garland. You will consider whether

anything remains for us to do to preserve and keep those public works in good repair.

A Military Road Between Socorro and Fort Bayard.

The citizens of Grant County have expended about $7,000 upon the construction of this road, and it might be well to memorialize Congress for aid to complete it. The highest authorities both civil and military declare this road is entirely practicable and that it will save in distance on the main freight line between the railroad and Fort Bayard about one hundred miles.

A Southern Pacific Railroad.

Memorialize Congress to grant reasonable aid to construct a Southern Pacific Railroad.

Public Archives and Territorial Library.

Make a small appropriation to be expended under direction of the Librarian to assort, label and preserve the ancient archives of the Territory.

The Reports of Officers.

I transmit you the report of the Quartermaster General, Adjutant General, Auditor and Treasurer without any special recommendation, they are subjects with which you are much more familiar than myself. It is a question with me whether there can properly be any territorial Militia; we have no sovereignty whatever; can we maintain in any sense an army? are not our troops United States Militia? in time of war would they not be U.S. Volunteers? I am clear upon but one point, and that is we ought not to be constantly paying out money for storing condemned muskets and worthless ammunition. It will be for your wisdom to determine how to dispose of this elephant.

Conclusion.

Gentlemen: I have thus briefly

of the subjects which will claim your attention. Your session is limited by law to forty days. It will require on your part constant, unflagging effort to accomplish the labor devolved upon you. The successful discharge of your duties will fill the measure of an honorable ambition. Most of you have had previous experience in legislative duties; all of you are familiar with the subjects to be treated. The people have expressed their confidence in you by electing you to your present responsible position. I do not doubt that when you return to them they will say "welcome good and faithful servants." I will remain near your Hall during your session, and shall feel honored if you will consult with me in regard to all matters affecting the welfare, progress and development of the Territory.

Samuel B. Axtell.

Executive Department
New Mexico, Dec. 6, 1875

A true record entered this 7th day of December 1875.

W. G. Ritch
Secretary N. M.

Dec. 21, 1875 And now comes the Governor and files the following enrolled acts, ~~entitled Acts~~ of the Legislative Assembly of 1875–1876. Being the 22d Session

An Act to authorize and confirm the sale of certain real Property."

"An Act changing the County Seat of the County of Valencia, and providing for the disposition of the Public Buildings of the County."

An "Act Creating and establishing an additional Precinct in the County of Valencia."

An "Act providing for the further exemption from Jury Service."

An "Act in reference to fences in precinct No 4 (El Rito) County of Rio Arriba."

Joint "Resolution for the printing of the Parliamentary Rules."

1876 Jan. 5 An Act creating an additional precinct in the County of Lincoln

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to create a general incorporation Act permitting persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for mining manufacturing and other industrial pursuits.

Memorial to the Secretary of war and Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives

1876 Jany 6

Ulysses S. Grant,
President of the United States of America

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting:

Know ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Diligence and Discretion of S. B. Axtell of California, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do Appoint him to be Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law and to have and to hold the said office with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally pertaining unto him the said S. B. Axtell during the term of four years from the 16th day of Dece 1875, unless this Commission be sooner

the President of the United States for the time being.

In testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Department of the Interior to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the twenty first day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy five and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundredth

U. S. Grant

By the President

Z. Chandler
Secretary of the Interior.

Seal

A true record entered this 6th day of January 1876. W. S. Ritch
Secretary N. M.

Oath.

I Samuel B. Axtell do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter; So help me God.

Samuel B. Axtell.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this sixth day of January A. D. 1876.

Hezekiah S. Johnson
Associate Justice
Supreme Court of New Mexico.

A true record entered this 6th day of January 1876.
W. S. Ritch
Sec N. M.

Jan. 7 1876 And now comes the Governor and files the following enrolled acts of the Legislative Assembly for 1875 and 1876 being the 22d Session.

✓ "An act to repeal an act establishing the rights of certain persons to the use of the water of Rio Puerco, and for other purposes."

✓ "An act concerning Fences and waters in precinct No 4 of the county of Santa Ana."

✓ "An act relative to the burying of the dead."

✓ "An act repealing the Chuzas Law."

✓ "An act to punish the offence of Sodomy."

✓ "An act to keep in good order the road of Cafa del Rio in the counties of Rio Arriba and Taos."

✓ "An act amendatory of an act increasing the salary of the Probate Judge of Rio Arriba County, approved January 5 1874."

✓ "An act declaring a public road in the precinct of Valencia, in the County of Valencia."

✓ "Special act to change the main ditch of precinct No 2 of the County of Socorro."

✓ "Special act for precinct No 9 of Ranchos de Atrisco in the County of Bernalillo."

✓ "An act establishing and organizing precinct No 17 on San Francisco River in the County of Socorro."

✓ "An act concerning precinct No 10 of Sierra Azul and Rio de Chama in the County of Rio Arriba."

✓ "An act consolidating precincts No 6 & 11 of the County of Rio Arriba, known as Upper and Lower Chama in said County."

✓ "An act annexing the town of Chamita or El Guique in the County of Rio Arriba to precinct No 13 El Guique in said County."

✓ "An act to repeal an act entitled an act to amend the law relative to forcible entry and unlawful detention of real estate and for other purposes."

✓ "An act to provide where civil actions may be brought"

✓ "An act creating an additional precinct in the County Dona Ana."

✓ "An act abolishing a precinct in the County of Santa and establishing another."

✓ "An act to amend the revenue Laws of New Mexico"

✓ "A Special act for precincts No 4 and 5 of the County Socorro"

✓ "An act amending the law regulating

"An act annexing a portion of precinct No 6 to precinct No 11 of the County of Dona Ana."

"An act prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to minors under the age of eighteen years and to Indians."

"An act to enable Roman A. Baca, Jesus Mirabal and José Salazar to perform certain trust."

An act declaring the duties of Mayordomos that shall be in the Ditch of precinct No 11 El Rancho and precinct No 4 the Ranchos in the County of Bernalillo, having its source in precinct No 3 the Alameda."

Jan. 10 1876 An "act to provide for the qualifications of Sheriffs and for other purposes."

"A Special act for the County of Valencia."

A Joint Resolution authorizing the publication of His Excellency's Message in Spanish and English

A Joint Resolution Authorizing the appointment of a Joint Committee on Ways and Means.

Jan. 11, 1876 An "act to change the name of Charles H. Sanders to Charles H. Probst"

"An act relating to days of Grace and protest of Commercial paper."

An "act providing for the admission to bail of persons arrested charged with a criminal offence."

An "act to provide the limitation of criminal actions.

Jan 12 1876 An "act to regulate the manner of locating mining claims and for other purposes."

A Special "act providing for the building of a bridge on the Pecos River in precinct No 3 of the County of San Miguel."

A Special "act annexing precinct No 23 to precinct No 9, and creating a new precinct, and ~~fixing~~ defining the limits of precincts Nos 1, 7, 9, 13 and 14 of the County of San Miguel."

An "act amending the law with reference to the time of holding elections and for other purposes."

An act to change and organize additional precincts in the County of Colfax and for other purposes."

An act creating an additional precinct in the County of Valencia."

An act to provide for the filling the vacancy of Judge of Probate in the County of Taos, until the first general election."

An act defining the numbers of Precincts in the County of Rio Arriba and for other purposes."

An "act imposing an additional license on mercantile

transactions within the limits of New Mexico"

A Special "Act for precinct No 15 in the County of Valencia and to construct a deposit for water."

An "Act to create a precinct in the County of Rio Arriba

Jan 13 1876 A Special "Act for the counties of Rio Arriba, Santa Ana, Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro and Doña Ana, to prevent the destruction of property by the current and action of the Rio Grande" and for other purposes."

An "Act to change and define the boundaries of Mora and Colfax County."

An act with reference to the qualifications of Santiago F. Valdez as Clerk of the Probate Court of the County of Taos and for other purposes."

An "Act in regard to the time of commencing the sessions of the Legislative Assembly of the territory of New Mexico."

An "Act to prescribe the punishment of persons convicted of riot"

An "Act to provide for the construction of a fence in precinct No 3 in the County of Taos."

A Special "Act for the County of Doña Ana relative to animals."

Jan. 14 1876 "An act to authorize the sale of certain real estate pertaining to the Territory of New Mexico." Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An "Act in regard to Mortgages of personal property". Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An "Act, fixing the pay of the interpreters of the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico in their session of 1875 and 1876." Approved Jan. 14. 1876.

An "Act, to regulate the practice in cases of contested Elections". Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An "Act to change the time of holding the District Court in the County of Santa Fe." Approved Jan. 14 18[illegible]

A Memorial to the Congress of the United States.

An "Act, declaring a certain Road to the West the Rio Grande del Norte in the County of Valencia public road and providing for the punishment any obstruction to the same." Approved Jan. 14 [illegible]

An "Act, fixing and establishing the fees of jur[illegible] other purposes." Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An "Act, to establish the ditch known as that Travesia in the town of Palomas, precinct No 1" County of Socorro." Approv[illegible] Jan. 14 [illegible]

Jany 14 Probate Judge Taos County Gabriel Lucero Appointed } And now comes the Governor and appoints Gabriel Lucero Probate Judge of Taos County to serve until the next general election and to fill vacancy caused by the death of Jose Romulo Martinez

Jan 14 1876 And now comes the Governor and files the following enrolled Acts of the Legislative Assembly for 1875 and 1876 being the 22d Session.

An "Act relating to partition of real estate and for other purposes." Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An "Act establishing and regulating the salaries and fees of all officers in the Territory and for other purposes." Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An Act to provide for the establishment and election of County Commissioners." Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An "Act to amend the Revenue Laws of the Territory." Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An Act abolishing the County of Santa Ana and attaching the territory thereof to the County of Bernalillo," approved Jan. 13 1876.

An Act amendatory of an Act prohibiting the carrying of deadly weapons." Approved Jan 13 1876.

Memorial to Congress.

Memorial to the Congress of the United States for a Military Road direct from Ft Bayard to La Joya, New Mexico, via of the Upper Mimbres and Sapello to the town of Socorro and thence to the town of La Joya".

An "Act to provide for the proper observance of the Sabath." Approved Jan. 13 1876.

An "Act establishing the Salary of the Judge of Probate of the County of Taos." Approved Jan. 14 1876.

A "Special Act for the County of Rio Arriba". Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An "Act to establish the principal ditch in San Antonio and San Antonito in precinct No 7 in the County of Socorro". Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An "Act amendatory of the law regulating marriages in the Territory of New Mexico." Approved Jan. 14 1876

A Special act for precinct No 2 in the County of Doña Ana." Approved Jan 14 1876.

An "Act with reference of coupons representing the accrued interest on territorial bonds." Approved Jan. 14 1876.

Jan. 14 1876 A Special act for the County of San Miguel for the relief of Roman Lopez late Clerk of the Probate Court." Approved Jan. 14 1876.

"An act in ~~reference~~ relation to criminal prosecutions in this Territory." Approved Jan. 14 1876.

Memorial to Congress relating to wells of water upon the Jornada del Muerto.

Concurrent Resolution of the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico".

Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled.

A Special "Act for precinct No 5 of the County of Rio Arriba". Approved Jan. 14 1876.

"An act amending in part the criminal law." Approved Jan. 14 1876.

A Special act repealing a special act for precinct No 3 of the County of San Miguel. Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An act regulating the construction of a Court House and Jail in the County of Bernalillo." Approved Jan. 14 1876.

Jan. 14 1876 "An act relating to civil actions in which the Territory or a County is a party." Approved Jan. 14 1876

An "act to annex the County of Colfax to the County of Taos for all judicial purposes." Approved Jan. 14 1876

An act regulating the tax on Billiard tables. Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An act limiting the expenditures of the different Counties &c. Approved Jan. 14 1876

An act concerning Police Regulations for the County of Santa Fe. Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An Act relative to currents and springs of water. Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An act to change the time of holding the District Court in the County of Santa Fe, Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An act establishing and organizing precinct No 19 at Cuchillo Negro in the County of Socorro, Approved Jan 14 1876

An act for the protection of certain Grants in the Territory of New Mexico". Approved Jan. 14. 1876.

A Special act for the Grant of Chilili in precinct No 10 County of Bernalillo. Approved Jan 14 1876.

An Act to revise and compile the Laws of the Ter. of New Mexico. Approved Jan. 14 1876.

An act to provide for the taxation of

1876

in this Territory belonging to non-residents. Approved Jan 14 1876.

✓ An act fixing the duties of Mayordomos of Ditches in precinct No 72 in the County of Valencia. Approved Jan 14 1876.

INDEX ✓ Memorial to the Congress of the United States

✓ Memorial to the Hon Postmaster General of the United States and Joint Resolution

✓ Memorial to the Hon. Postmaster General of the United States and Joint Resolution.

Jan. 15 1876 ✓ Joint Resolution relative to the 8th "United States Cavalry"

✓ "An act to concede rights to the citizens of the settlement of San Mateo, precinct No 3 of the County of Bernalillo"

✓ An act establishing and organizing precinct number 18 San Jose County of Socorro."

✓ An act establishing and organizing precinct number 20, Santa Barbara in the County of Socorro.

Jan. 15 1876 ✓ An act to determine the qualifications, powers and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and regulating the practice in their Courts." Approved Jan. 13 1876.

✓ An act to incorporate the town of Silver City in the County of Grant. Approved January 14 1876.

✓ An act for the relief of certain persons within the limits of Silver City townsite ~~City~~ and being supplementary of the act incorporating the said town of Silver City. Approved Jan. 14 1876.

Feby. 3 W. L. Rynerson
District Attorney
3d Judicial District

And now comes the Governor and Commissions W. L. Rynerson District Attorney for the 3d Judicial District from and after this 14th day of January 1876

Territory of New Mexico
Executive Department
Santa Fe, N.M. Feby 5 1876.

People
vs.
Cristo Barela

In consideration of the good conduct while in prison, and also of strong representations made to me

in his favor by Don Lorenzo Lopez late Probate Judge of San Miguel Co., I am induced to extend executive clemency to above named Aristeo Barela, who was convicted of horse stealing at the March Term of the Dist Court in San Miguel Co. 1875 - Now therefore, in consideration of the premises and by the authority in me vested by law I do hereby grant a full pardon to said Aristeo Barela.

S B. Axtell,
Governor,
N.M.

By the Governor
Attest. M. G. Ritch Secretary
(L S)
Filed in Secretary's office Feby. 5th 1876.
M. G. Ritch
Secretary,
N.M.

A True Record Extend Feby 5th 1876
M. G. Ritch
Secretary N. M.

County Commissioners

Feby 5 And now comes the Governor and issues Commissions as follows

Jesus Maria Pena, County Commissioner for the County of Bernalillo
Francisco Chaves, 2d, " " " "
José Armijo y Ortiz " " " "
Andrew J. Howel County Commissioner for the County of Colfax
Irwin W. Lacey " " " "
Jesus G. Abreú " " " "
Pablo Melendrez County Commissioner for the County of Dona Ana
Jacinto Armijo " " " "
Thomas J. Bulb " " " "
Florencio Gonzalez County Commissioner for the County of Lincoln
J. H. Blazer " " " "
Paul Doublin " " " "
Vicente Romero County Commissioner for the County of Mora
Enoch Sipton " " " "
Roberto Saavedra " " " "
Diego Archuleta County Commissioner for the County of Rio Arriba
Eliseo Salazar " " " "
Manuel Jaramillo " " " "
William N. Griffin, County Commissioner for the County of Santa Fe
Antonio Ortiz y Salazar " " " "
Aniceto Abeitia " " " "
Jose Manuel Montoya County Commissioner for the County of Santa Fe
Feliciano Montoya " " " "
Sotero le. de Baca " " " "

Antonio Abeytia y Armijo County Commissioner for the County of Socorro.
Tomas Gonzalez " " " "
Julian Montoya " " " "
Juan Santistiban County Commissioner for the County of Taos.
Frederick Muller " " " "
Juan Antonio Sanchez " " " "
Louis Heuning County Commissioner for the County of Valencia
N. W. Lewis " " " "
Ramon Ortiz y Chavez " " " "
John A Ritchem County Commissioner for the County of Grant
Martin W. Bremen " " " "
J. K. Houston " " " "
William Breeden, Attorney General. Oath Filed Feb 14 1876
Trinidad Alarid, Territorial Auditor.
Antonio Ortiz y Salazar, Territorial Treasurer.
Aniceto Abeytia, Territorial Librarian
Benjamin Stevens, District Attorney for the second Judicial District
~~February 7. William Edwin Osborn, Commissioner of Deeds for New York,~~

Feb. 7 William Edwin Osborn,
Commissioner of Deeds,
New York City.

And now comes the Governor appoints and commissions William Edwin Osborn a Commissioner of Deeds to reside at New York City
Qualified Apr 21st 1876. Term Expires Feb. 7th 1880

Feb 21 Isaiah Rinehart
Appointed Sheriff
Colfax County.

And now comes the Governor and appoints Isaiah Rinehart Sheriff of Colfax County to fill the vacancy caused by failure of O. B. Chittenden to file bond.

R. C. Allison
Proclamation for
Reward.

Feb 21 And now comes the Governor and files the following proclamation:

Territory of New Mexico
Executive Department
Santa Fe, N. M.
February 21 1876

People of New Mexico
vs.
R. C. Allison
Reward

Murder.

Whereas it appears by affidavit duly filed before Hon Henry L. Waldo Chief Justice of the Territory, that said R. C. Allison is guilty of the crime of murder, in killing Chas. Cooper on or about 19th of January 1874; and whereas said Allison is now at large and is reported to be a dangerous man; Therefore, I hereby offer and promise a reward of Five hundred Dollars to any person who will arrest and bring before Judge Waldo, at Santa Fé the said R. C. Allison.

S. B. Axtell,
Governor N. M.

By the Governor,
M. G. Ritch,
Secretary N.M.

(L. S.)

A true record entered this 21 day of February 1876.

M. G. Ritch
Secretary

Feb 24 Harry Whigham, Notary Public, Colfax County

And now comes the Governor and appoints and Commissions Harry Whigham Notary Public for Colfax Co. to qualify within Sixty days.

Cash & Bond filed April 3 1876

Feb 25. County Commissioners Appointments to fill Vacancies

And now comes the Governor and issues commissions as follows:

Alexander McGregor, County Commissioner for the County of Grant.

L. Frampton, County Commissioner for the County of Mora.

Alexander H. Morehead, County Commissioner for the County of Grant.

Eugenio Romero, County Commissioner for the County of San Miguel

Benito Baca " " "

Simon Baca " " "

3

March 8. 1876 National Centennial
Hon. Stephen B. Elkins,
Hon. William G. Ritch
Hon. William Breeden,
Col. J. Francisco Chaves.
To deliver Address.

And now comes the Governor and makes appointment in the following words:

In pursuance of a Resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the National Centennial Commission, May 25 1875:- "to designate and set apart a particular day during the Exhibition on which each State shall be heard through its chosen representatives. xxx in an address on the history and growth of the State in wealth, population etc., embracing agriculture, manufacturing, mineral and other statistics of the State, to the end that these addresses may be published together in book form for distribution in the United States and foreign countries. xxx And that the Governors of the respective States and Territories be invited to appoint suitable persons to prep are addresses."

Now, Therefore I Samuel B. Axtell, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, in compliance with an invitation directed to me under the foregoing resolution, do hereby appoint as suitable persons to prepare and deliver addresses as contemplated in said resolution, the following named gentlemen:

Hon. Stephen B. Elkins,
Hon. William G. Ritch,
Hon. William Breeden,
Col. J. Francisco Chaves.

Attested under Seal.

March 7. County Commissioner
Sigmund Seligman appointed. Santa Fe Co

And now comes the Governor and makes the following appointment.

Whereas a vacancy exists in the Board of Commissioners in Santa Fe County, occasioned by the resignation of Aniceto Abeytia, Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby appoint Sigmund Seligman of Santa Fé a member of said Board.

S. B. Axtell,
Governor.

1876

March 9 Warrant on Requisition of Governor of Arizona for Samuel Laurin a fugitive from Justice

And now comes the Governor and issues the following Warrant

Executive Department
Territory of New Mexico

Whereas, it appearing from the requisition of His Excellency, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the territory of Arizona, and from the Bench Warrant thereto attached; that one Samuel Laurin stands charged by an indictment with the crime of "Conspiring to murder;" which indictment which indictment was found on the 19th day of February 1876 in the district court in the county of Pima in said territory of Arizona

And Whereas, it further appearing from said requisition that said Laurin "has fled from justice and it is believed that he has taken refuge in the Territory of New Mexico" and that D. B. Ray, has been legally authorized and commissioned as the agent of the territory of Arizona to receive the said fugitive and convey him to the said territory of Arizona. Now Therefore, in pursuance of law, I do command any and every Sheriff and constable in whose hands this writ may be lawfully placed, to arrest the said Samuel Laurin and him safely keep and deliver to said D. B. Ray agent as aforesaid of the territory of Arizona. Hereof fail not!

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereto affixed. Done at Santa Fe the Capital this 9th day of March A.D. 1876

L.S.

S. B. Axtell

By the Governor
M. G. Reach Secretary N. Mexico

1876

March 14 Commissioner of Deeds
Appointed
Richard M Bruno
202 Broadway N.Y.

And now the Governor appoints said Richard M Bruno a Commissioner of deeds for New Mexico resident in New York to date from day of qualification 1876
Qualified June 10th 1876.

14 Commissioner of Deeds
Appointed
George Wetmore Colles
69 Wall Street N.Y.

And now the Governor appoints said George Wetmore Colles a Commissioner of deeds for New Mexico resident in New York, to date from day of qualification 1876
Qualified Apr 10 1876

20 Warrant on Requisition of the Governor of Arizona for Jose Cordova a fugitive from Justice

And now the Governor issues the following warrant:-

Executive Department
Territory of New Mexico.

Whereas it appearing from the requisition of His Excellency, A P K Safford, Governor of the territory of Arizona and from the warrant therein attached that one Jose Cordova stands charged by the complaint on oath of James Lee with the offence of grand larceny before J Neugass a Justice of the Peace in and for Pima County in said territory of Arizona,

And whereas it further appearing from said requisition that said Jose Cordova has fled from Justice, and it is believed has taken refuge in the

territory of New Mexico". And that Adam Lynn has been legally authorized and commissioned as the agent of the territory of Arizona to receive the said fugitive and convey him to the said territory of Arizona. Now therefore in pursuance of law I do command any and every Sheriff or Constable in whose hands soever this writ may be lawfully placed, to arrest the said Jose Cordova and him safely keep and deliver to Adam Lynn, agent as aforesaid of the territory of Arizona and immediately thereafter make due return of your doings hereon. Hereof fail not!

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the territory to be hereto affixed. Done at Santa Fe the capital this 20th day of March AD 1876

By the Governor
M G Ritch
Secretary N M

S B Axtell
Governor

Entered of record March 20th 1876
M G Ritch
Secretary

March 23 Comd Deeds
H E Hindmarsh
Philadelphia Pa

And now the Governor
25 appoints and commissions H E Hindmarsh a Commissioner of Deeds for Pennsylvania resident at Philadelphia
Qualified Apr 18, 1876. Term of office Expires Apr 18th 1880.

24 County Commissioner
1 Doña Ana Co
Brighton M Ashenfelter, And now the Governor
Sec. Ashenfelter County Commissioner
Doña Ana Co. vice Jacinto Armijo, dec'd.
organic act.

1876

March 27 Notary Public
Charles Pessels
Santa Fe

And now the Governor appoints and commissions Charles Pessels a Notary Public for Santa Fe County to date from day of qualification 1876
Qualified Dec. 9th 1876

April 1 Com^r Deeds
John H Comer
9 Murray St
New York

And now the Governor appoints and commissions John H Comer a Commissioner of Deeds in the State of New York from day of qualification 1876
Qualified Apr. 8 1876. Term of office expires Apr 18. 1880.

4 Com^r Deeds
J Paul Diver
114 S. 3^d Street
Philadelphia Penn

And now the Governor appoints and commissions J Paul Diver a Commissioner of Deeds for Pennsylvania from day of qualification 1876
Qualified Apr 20 1876. Term of office expires Apr 20th 1880

Notary Public
Walter G Marmon
Laguna
Valencia County

And now the Governor appoints and commissions Walter G Marmon a Notary Public in and for Valencia County from day of qualification 1876
Qualified Aug 7th 1876. Term of office Aug 9th 1880

Commissioner of Deeds
Joseph B Nones
9 Dream St N.Y.

And now the Governor commissions Joseph B Nones a Commissioner of Deeds for New Mexico residing in New York from day of qualification 1876
qualified May 8. 1876

Apr 18 Notary Public }
L W Hoel }
Grant County }

And now the Governor appoints & Commissions L W Hoel a Notary Public in & for Grant Co to date from day of qualification 1876

Qualified May 22nd 1876.

Return to }
Warrant on Requisition }
(Auto 246) for }
Samuel Laurin }

Apr 12 And now said Warrant is received with the following return endorsed thereon

Territory of New Mexico }
County of Grant } ss.

Came to hand March 15th Served March 15 AD 1876 by reading the within requisition to the within named and arresting him and turning him over to the proper authorities of Arizona

H. N. Whitehill
Sheriff

Return on Requisition }
(Auto 247) for }
Jose Cordova }

12 And now said Warrant is received with the following return endorsed thereon Territory of New Mexico }
County of Grant } ss.

I hereby certify that I have executed the within requisition by reading the within to the within named and arresting the within named defendant this 28th day of March AD 1876 and turning him over to the Law of Arizona

Harvey H Whitehill
Sheriff.

1876

April 21 Mandate on Requisition of Gov. Arizona for George Ellington & Joseph Brump

And now the Governor issues the following Mandate:-

Executive Department
Territory of New Mexico

Whereas it appearing from the requisition of Her Excellency, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the territory of Arizona, and from the Warrants thereto attached; that one George Ellington and one Joseph Brump, respectively stand charged with the offense of grand larceny; which warrants respectively bear date March 30 AD 1876 and were issued by J. Neugass, a Justice of the Peace in & for Pima County in said territory of Arizona. And whereas it further appearing from said requisition that Grand larceny is a crime against the laws of said territory of Arizona; that said George Ellington and Joseph Brump have fled from justice and it is believed they have taken refuge in this territory; And that Richard Hudson is the legally authorized agent of the territory of Arizona to receive the said fugitives and convey them to the territory of Arizona there to be dealt with according to law.

Now Therefore, in pursuance of law, I do command any and every Sheriff in whose hands this writ may be lawfully placed, to arrest the said George Ellington and Joseph Brump or either of them and him or them safely keep and deliver to said Richard Hudson, agent as aforesaid of the territory of Arizona. Provided however, that said Ellington and Brump or either of them on being arrested shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to assert, before delivery as aforesaid, any legal rights they or either of them may have in the premises and especially under Chapter 12 page 44 of the Laws of the 22d Session (1875-76) of the Legislature

Assembly.

You will without unnecessary delay make due and full return hereof you doing thereon. Herein fail not!

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereto affixed. Done at Santa Fe the Capital this 21st day April A D 1876

L S

S B Axtell
Governor

By the Governor
M G Ritch
Secretary

A true record entered Apr 21st 1876
M G Ritch
Secretary N. M.

Apr 22 Pardon

of

Robert Noelge

And now the Governor files the following Pardon:

Executive Office
Santa Fe N M
Apr 22 1876

In consideration of the very respectable names signed to the foregoing petition including that of prominent members of the bar and also the Chief Justice of the Territory I do hereby grant the petition ~~of~~ and by virtue of the authority in me vested do hereby grant a full and free pardon both from imprisonment fine and costs to the aforesaid Robert Noelge

L S

S B Axtell

By the Governor
M G Ritch
Secretary N. M.

A true record entered Apr 22 1876
M G Ritch

XX May 3rd 1876 Hon. M. G. Ritch Secretary N. M. Territory — Leave of absence granted Daniel E. Sellers for sixty days having his office in charge of Daniel E. Sellers. Please keep the Interior Department notified of dates of leaves of absence. Respectfully yours, S. B. Axtell, Governor left the Territory

XX

June 5, 1876.

1876.

Ulysses S. Grant
President of the United States of America.

To all To Whom these Presents shall Come Greeting:
Know Ye. That reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Diligence and Discretion of John Pratt of New Mexico, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do Appoint him to be Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, and do authorise and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to law, and to have and to hold the said Office, with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining unto him the said John Pratt during the term of four years from the 22d day of May 1876, unless this Commission be sooner revoked by the President of the United States for the time being.

In Testimony Whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Department of the Interior to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the twenty-fourth Day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one-hundredth.

Seal

U. S. Grant.

By the President:
Z. Chandler.
Secretary of the Interior.

Entered of record, June 5, 1876.

Oath.

I, John Pratt, do solemnly swear, that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under

any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear, that to the best my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Jno. Pratt.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this third day of June A.D. 1876.

Henry C. Waldo.
Ch. J. S. Ct. W.T.

Entered of record June 8. 1876.

Note

Upon John Pratt leaving the above recorded commission and oath for record, it is due to the facts to record that he, Mr. Pratt, neither demanded, asked for, received nor possessed the Secretary's office, records, files, official seals or any other property or thing appertaining to said office of Secretary of the Territory; nor did he intimate or assume that he would then enter upon the duties of said office of Secretary, but stated in terms that he would await the return of Mr. Ritch.

Saml. Ellison.
Clerk in charge of
Secretary's office.

June 24th 1876 W. G. Ritch, Secretary, relieved the Territory, and resumed his official duties in person. His Excellency, Governor Axtell, being absent from the Territory on leave he also assumed the duties of Acting Governor as provided for by statutes at large.

June 26th 1876.

W. G. Ritch having been on the second (2d) day of June 1876. duly nominated and confirmed as Secretary of the Territory; now enters of record the following official oath:—

I, William G. Ritch, do solemnly swear I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance,

agement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all enemies foreign and domestic; and I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter So Help me God!

W. G. Ritch

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th. day of June A.D. 1876

R. J. Palen
Clerk U.S. District Court
1st Dist. N. M.

Seal

Entered of record June 26th 1876
W G Ritch
Secretary

June 26 Jesus Maria Chaves y Chaves appointed County Commissioner for Valencia County — And now the acting Governor appoints and Commissions Jesus Maria Chaves y Chaves a County Commissioner for the County of Valencia vice W W Lewis resigned

June 27 And now the Acting Governor makes the following appointments and issues Commissions therefor

S. E. Wolcott a Notary Public for Grant County from day of qualification 1876

James B Bell a Commissioner of Deeds in Massachusetts (Boston) from day of qualificat

Charles A Anderson a
Commissioner of Deeds
in New York (N.Y. city 5 Point St) from day of
qualification 1876
Qualified Aug 30th 1876

July 6 Wm H Manderfield
County Commission
Santa Fe County
vice W Griffin resigned

And now the
Acting Governor appoints Wm H.
Manderfield County Commission
in and for Santa Fe County
vice W Griffin resigned

Territory of New Mexico
Executive Department
Santa Fe NM July 6 1876

To the Probate Judge
of Colfax County

Whereas by Laws of 22 Session 1875-76
Sec 6 page 138, Precinct No 12 known as
Cimarron, was created in the County
of Colfax

And Whereas the people of said precinct
have expressed a wish that said precinct
be immediately organized

NW Therefore an Election of one justice
of the Peace and one constable in & for said
precinct is hereby ordered; the same to be
called and conducted as required
by law

Witness my hand & the great seal
of the territory

L.S.

W. G. Ritch
Act. Governor

A true record Entered July 6 1876
W. G. Ritch
Secretary

1876

July 11 W. G. Ritch
Secretary of the Territory,
reappointed by commission
bearing date July 1st 1876 } Oath

I William G. Ritch do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of, any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

W. G. Ritch

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 11th day of July
A.D. 1876 Henry C. Waldo
Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court of the Territory of New Mexico

Entered of record July 11th 1876
W. G. Ritch
Secretary

Aug 8

Respite of William McCloskey

And now the acting Governor issues the following respite:—

"Territory of New Mexico
Executive Department
Santa Fe Augt 8th 1876

The United States
vs
William McCloskey

July T. Santa Fe County, First Judicial District Court — 1876

Convicted on Indictment for "Larceny of Government property" and sentenced July 17th 1876 to one year in Missouri Penitentiary and costs, taxed at $56.50

Application for commutation of sentence having been made to the President, and a commutation having been recommended by the Judge and the United States Attorney, who officiated at said court and by the Chief Quartermaster the Employer of the defendent, and by the Officers and Employees generally at the Head Quarters of the District of New Mexico; — And it also appearing that said McCloskey was intoxicated and measurably in an irresponsible condition at the time the offense was committed and that he had previously borne a good character

Therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the laws of the United States:— I do hereby grant a respite from, and suspend the Execution of the aforesaid sentence against the said William McCloskey until the decision of the President of the United States, upon such application for commutation be made known

Attested under the Great Seal of the Terr
Done at Santa Fe the Capital this
and year above w

In the matter of the Pardon of Louis Hummel } Convicted & Sentenced March 9 1876 District Court Mora Co.

Original

Territory of New Mexico
Executive Department
Santa Fe N. M. August 19th 1876

Whereas, Louis Hummel was convicted at the March Term 1876 of the District Court for Mora County of assault with intent to kill & was on the 9th day of March 1876 sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail of San Miguel County and to pay the costs of prosecution; And Whereas said Hummel being under indictment for murder in the District Court for Mora County and said court being again about to convene; And a wish for an immediate trial on said indictment for murder having been expressed by the said Hummel through his counsel as well as by the Attorney General on behalf of the Territory; And whereas the term of imprisonment on the aforesaid sentence of said Hummel not expiring until after the convening of the next term of the said District court for Mora county and a pardon having been recommended and requested by the Attorney General for the purpose of affording an opportunity for trial on said indictment for murder

Now Therefore by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by law and upon the application and representations made by the Attorney general in writing and above stated; I William G Ritch, Acting Governor of the Territory of New Mexico do hereby grant a free and full pardon to Louis Hummel of and from the effect of the sentence following the conviction above described and set forth. Provided however, that this pardon is granted for the purpose of affording an opportunity for the trial of said Hummel on the indictment for murder above described and not otherwise. Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory the day & year above stated

Aug 28 Requisition on the Governor of the State of Colorado for Porter Stockton a fugitive } Application of Atty Genl and certified copy of Indictment on file of this date

And now the acting Governor issues the following requisition

Territory of New Mexico
Executive Department
Santa Fe N. M. Aug. 28, 1876

To the Governor of Colorado

Whereas it appears by the annexed documents, which are hereby certified to be authentic, that Porter Stockton stands charged with having committed the crime of murder, and was indicted by the Grand Jury sitting in and for the county of Taos, at the March term AD 1876 of the District Court held in and for said county of Taos in the Territory of New Mexico, for said crime of Murder upon one Antonio Arcibia, committed in the territory of New Mexico and information having been received that the said Porter Stockton has fled from justice, and taken refuge in the State of Colorado

Therefore I W. G. Ritch Acting Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, have thought proper in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United States to demand the surrender of the said Porter Stockton as a fugitive from justice, and that he be delivered to Isaiah Rinehart, who is hereby appointed the agent on the part of the Territory to receive him

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory affixed at the City of Santa Fe the 28th day of August AD one thousand eight hundred and seventy six and of the Independence of the United States the 101st

(S.S.)

W. G. Ritch
Act Governor

A true record entered August 28 1876
W. G. Ritch

1876

Sept 16 Territory of Porter W. Stockton } Return of writ endorsed on appointment this day returned

"I certify that pursuant to the within appointment and authority I proceeded to the State of Colorado and there demanded of the proper authorities, the custody of the within named Porter Stockton, who was delivered to me by the Sheriff of the County of Las Animas upon the Warrant of the Governor of Colorado and that I have the said Porter Stockton in custody before and subject to the order of the District Court for the county of Taos

September 4th 1876 D. Rinehart
Sheriff

Entered of record Sept 16 1876
W. G. Ritch Secretary

Sept 30 County Commissioner Santa Fe County Thomas S Tucker appointed vice W H Mandefield resigned } And now the Acting Governor appoints & commissions Thomas S Tucker a County Commissioner in & for the County of Santa Fe vice Mandefield resigned

~~Oct 3~~ ~~Annual~~

Statement of the Executive transactions duly certified for the year ending September thirtieth 1876 forwarded by the President of the United States.

Oct 3rd And now comes W. G. Rich acting Governor and appoints and commissions for the term of four years each from the day of qualification, to qualify within sixty days from October third, the date of commission the following named persons for the offices and place designated

Jay E Russell
Commissioner of New Mexico
for the State of California (San Francisco)
Qualified November 7th 1876

Will D Southworth
Commissioner of New Mexico
for the Territory of Arizona (Prescott)

John C Stackweather
Commissioner of New Mexico
for the District of Columbia (Washington)

9th County Commissioner
Santa Fe County
Solomon Spiegleberg
appointed vice
Sigemund Seligman
deceased

And now the acting Governor appoints and commissions Solomon Spiegleberg County Commissioner in and for Santa Fe County vice Sigemund Seligman deceased.

Oct 12 Louis Sulzbacher
Notary Public
in and for the County
San Miguel

Appointed by the Act Governor October 12th 1876 Resigned within sixty days
Qualified Dec 9th 1876. Expires Dec 9 1880

18

Oct. 12. E. V. Joice
Commission for New Mexico
residing in California
(San Francisco)

Appointed Oct. 12, 1876
for four years from date of qualification, to qualify within sixty days
Qualified Nov. 8, 1876

Original 18th

Manuel Martinez
Pardon

Territory of New Mexico
vs
Manuel Martinez
} District Court Santa Fe County. July Term 1876

Convicted of assault and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days & to pay a fine of fifty dollars & costs.

Whereas a petition numerously signed by citizens of Santa Fe County including Thomas B. Fricker, the complaining witness and the special endorsement of the attorney General, has been presented recommending "urging and requesting" a full pardon to the said Manuel Martinez

And Whereas it appearing that said Martinez has served out his full term of imprisonment and more than fifty days in addition thereto; and it also appearing by the affidavit of said Martinez supported by the affidavit of two respectable witnesses that he is poor and unable to pay said fine and costs

Therefore by virtue of the power & authority in me vested by law: I William G. Ritch acting Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby grant a free and full pardon to the said Manuel Martinez of and from the effect of the said above set forth

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory. Done at Santa Fe the Capitol this 18th day of October, A.D. 1876

W. G. Ritch Act Governor
New Mexico

Oct 18th And now the Acting Governor, in reply to a request of the Director of the Mint through the Treasury Department, makes the following report of the Product of the Precious Metals in the Territory for the year ending June 30th 1876.

County	Gold	Silver	Total Amount
Grant	50,361.35	422,829.43	473,190.78
Colfax	212,500.	— — —	212,500.
Bal. Terry	20,000.	2,500.	22,500.
	$282,861.35	$425,329.45	Total $708,190.78

Of the Silver yield of Grant County $20,000 (Estimated) is carried to Mexico by private hands.

The annual product of the Copper Mines of J R Magruder was 20,000 pounds, valued at $41,600. The Statement reliable vide Letter transmitted Oct 18/76 see Letter Book.

Oct 26 Morris J Bernstein
Notary Public
in & for County of Lincoln
Lincoln P.O.

And now the acting governor appoints and commissions said Bernstein a Notary Public in & for Lincoln from the day of qualification, to qualify within ninety days. Qualified Dec 19 1876. Term Expires Dec 19 1880

November 2 William J Woodside
Notary Public
in & for the County of Santa Fe
Santa Fe P.O.

And now the Acting governor appoints and commissions said Woodside a Notary Public in and for Santa Fe County from the day of qualification, to qualify within sixty days. Qualified Nov 21st 1876

265

Nov 6th

Thanksgiving Proclamation 1876.

By the Governor.

—1876—

A Proclamation of Thanksgiving.

To the people of New Mexico.

The sear and yellow leaf again reminds us of the close of another year of seedtime and harvest;— reminds us of the annual return of a time-honored and most proper of holidays among a free people recognizing Divine authority.

During the past year, peace has continued throughout the domain; we have been exempted from pestilence and famine; wholesome and progressive laws have been enacted and are cheerfully obeyed; the pastoral ranges are more numerous in flocks and herds; the earth has yielded a greater increase; the products of the mines have been augmented; the sound of the approaching railroad is heard on our borders, while commercial competition just in advance of the iron trail has materially reduced the cost of living and the people generally are more prosperous and happy.

The sublime sentiment of thankfulness ingrained in man's nature has crystalized a memorable local custom into one National in character.

Now, therefore, I do designate

Thursday, the 30th Day of November instant, a Day of Thanksgiving and Praise, and do earnestly recommend, that on that day, the people abstain from all secular avocations and assemble in their usual places for religious worship and at their homes, for thoughtful recognition to Almighty God for the manifold benefactions of the year.

Remember "the poor ye always have with you" to them contribute something of your abundance,

While gathered around the hospitable board and family hearthstone, kindly remember the absent ones,

And while thus expressing gratitude for the mercies vouchsafed us as a people, remember with no less gratitude those mercies which have enabled a Nation of Freedom of which we are a component, to give a noble and just emphasis to

A Century of Personal Liberty,

and prosperity; and more than all due to devoutly SEEK Wisdom for the future safe guidance, and Stability of the same Personal Liberty and Prosperity.

In testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereto affixed.

L. S.

Done at Santa Fé, the Capital, this

...ogand eight,

...Independence

...hundred

...tch,

BY THE GOVERNOR.

1876.

A PROCLAMATION OF THANKSGIVING.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW MEXICO:

The sear and yellow leaf again reminds us of the close of another year of seed-time and harvest;—reminds us of the annual return of a time honored and most proper of holidays among a free people recognizing Divine authority.

During the past year, peace has continued throughout the domain; we have been exempted from pestilence and famine; wholesome and progressive laws have been enacted and are cheerfully obeyed; the pastoral ranges are more numerous in flocks and herds; the earth has yielded a greater increase; the products of the mines have been augmented; the sound of the approaching railroad is heard upon our borders, while commercial competition, just in advance of the iron trail, has materially reduced the cost of living; and the people generally, are more prosperous and happy.

The sublime sentiment of thankfulness ingrained in man's nature, has crystalized a memorable local custom into one national in character.

Now, therefore, I do designate THURSDAY the 30th day of NOVEMBER instant, a DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE; and do earnestly recommend, that on that day, the people abstain from all secular avocations and assemble in their usual places for religious worship and at their homes, for thoughtful recognition to Almighty God, for the manifold benefactions of the year.

Remember, "the poor always ye have with you," to them contribute somtehing of your abundance.

While gathered around the hospitable board or the family hearthstone, kindly remember the absent ones.

And while thus expressing gratitude for the mercies vouchsafed us as a people; remember with no less gratitude those mercies which have enabled a Nation of freemen, of which we are a component, to give a noble and just emphasis to a CENTURY OF PERSONAL LIBERTY *and prosperity; and more than all else, to Devoutly seek Wisdom for the future safe-guidance, and stability of this same personal liberty and prosperity.*

In Testimony Whereof I have here unto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereto affixed.

Done at Santa Fe, the capital, this sixth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the one hundred and first.

W. G. RITCH.

By the Governor
SAMUEL ELLISON,
Asst. Secretary of the Territory.

...s una parte com-
...le y gusto enfasis á
...TAD PERSONAL
...e todo sinceramen-

...ria para el futuro
...nestro y estabilidad
...d personal y pros-

En testimonio de lo cual he puesto á esta mi mano y causado que le sea puesto el gran Sello del Territorio. Hecho en Santa Fe, la capital hoy dia 6 de Noviembre, año del Señor, mil ochocientos ... Independencia de ...s el centesimo pri-

W. G. RITCH.

...r,
...tente del Territorio.

...to acting
...n-
...man
...ercise
...setts
...n the
...day of gratification (the gratifying fact that sixty) unless this commission is some revoked by the Governor
(Recollection Jan. 1879. Prec. Exercise Jan. 17, 1881.

265

Nov 6th

Thanksgiving
Proclamation
1876.

A. H. Stephens

[illegible] much more numerous a reason of thankfulness of which we are a component, to give a noble and just response to

A Century of Personal Liberty

and prosperity; and more than all due to devoutly seek Wisdom for the future safe guidance, and stability of the same Personal Liberty and Prosperity.

In testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereto affixed.

L. S.

Done at Santa Fé, the Capital, this sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and first.

W. G. Ritch.

By the Governor,
Saml. Ellison,
Asst. Secretary
of the Territory.

Translation

POR EL GOBERNADOR,
1876.
Proclama de Accion de Gracias,
Al Pueblo de Nuevo Mejico.

La hoja marchitada y amarillenta nos recuerda otra vez, del fin de un otro año de sementera y cosecha; nos recuerda del regreso del tiempo honorado y mas propio dia de huelga y alegria entre un pueblo libre que reconoce la autoridad divina.

Durante el año pasado la paz continuó por toda la extencion del dominio; hemos sido exentos de pestilencias y hambres; leyes saludables y progresivas han sido decretadas y gustosamente acatadas; los terrenos de pasteo son mas numerosamente poblados de ganado mayor y menor; el suelo nos ha rendido sus productos en aumento; los productos de las minas han sido mas abundantes; el silbido del ferrocarril, que ya se nos acerca, se oye dentro de nuestras fronteras mientras la competicion comercial, algo avanzada por la vereda del caballo ferreo, ha sido reducida materialmente el costo de vivir, y el pueblo en lo general se halla mas próspero y feliz.

El sublime sentimiento de gratitud embuido en la naturaleza del hombre ha cristalizado de una costumbre local honrada por el tiempo, en otra de carácter nacional.

Ahora, por lo tanto, por esta designo el JUEVES DIA 30 DEL CORRIENTE MES DE NOVIEMBRE, como dia de Accion de Gracias y Loa, y sinceramente recomiendo, que en aquel dia, el pueblo se abstenga de toda ocupacion secular, y se reuna en sus lugares usuales para la devocion religion y en sus casas para el socio reconocimiento á Dios Todopoderoso por los muchos beneficios del año.

Recuerdense que á los pobres siempre teneis con vosotros y á ellos contribuyan algo en su abundancia.

Mientras que esten reunidos á la misa social ó al hogar de familia, recuerdense benignamente de los ausentes.

Y Mientras asi expresando gratitud por la misericordia á nosotros concedida como pueblo, recuerdense con no menos gratitud de aquellas misericordias que han capacitado una nacion de hombres libres, de la que somos una parte componente para dar noble y gusto enfasis á UN SIGLO DE LIBERTAD PERSONAL y prosperidad, y sobre todo sinceramente

Solicitese la saviduria para el futuro seguro guiamiento nuestro y estabilidad de esta misma libertad personal y prosperidad.

En testimonio de lo cual he puesto á esta mi mano y causado que le sea puesto el gran Sello del Territorio. Hecho en Santa Fe, la capital hoy dia 6 de Noviembre, año del Señor, mil ochocientos setenta y seis y de la Independencia de de los Estados Unidos el centesimo primero.

W. G. RITCH.

Por el Governador:
SAMUEL ELLISON,
Secretario asistente del Territorio.

Nov 23 James W. Chapman
243 Washington St
Boston
Commissioner in
Massachusetts

And now the Acting Governor appoints and commissions James W. Chapman a Commissioner of New Mexico for the State of Massachusetts for the term of four years from the day of qualification (to qualify within sixty) unless this commission is sooner revoked by the Governor.

Qualified Jan. 17 1877. Term expires Jan. 17th 1881

1876 Nov 23 County Commissioner
Jose Ma Chaves
Valencia County
Resignation received and accepted to date from the appointment of his successor. vd Letter Letter Book Nov 23 1876

County and Precinct Officers

And now comes the acting Governor, at the dates respectively stated and issues Commissions, pursuant to Act of Congress of Sept 9th 1850 Sec 3. (vide 9 Statute at Large page 448) to the following named persons, for the offices designated, as returned elected by the County Canvassing boards of the respective Counties. In cases where notice of contest has been filed, as noted, the Commissions have been withheld,

Nov. 15 County of Santa Fe

County Commissioner 1st Dist	Lehman Spiegelberg
" 2d Dist	Trinidad Alarid
" 3 Dist	Julian Provencio
Probate Judge	Jose Abran Ortiz
School Commissioner	Wm H Mandefield
	Romulo Martinez
	Rafael Lopez
Clerk Probate Court	Jose B Ortiz
Sheriff	Martin Quintana
Treasurer	Jose Ma Martin
Coroner	Ramon Padilla

Precinct Officers

Precinct	Justices of the Peace	Constables
2	Juan de J Martin	Romulo Benavides
3	Ramon Benavides Garcia	Jose Ma Garcia
4	Filomena Loris	Francisco Garcia
5	J Pino Montoya	Manuel Apodaca
6	Liviadas Baca	Luciano Martin
7	Miguel Lucero	Agapito Lujan
8	Agapito Sena	Antonio J Oneda
9	Francisco Lujan	Felipe Casados

Resigned June 4. 1877. Pat 292

1876
Nov. 17

County of Mora

County Commissioners First Dist.	Juan J Gallegos
Vicente do Second do	Vicente Romero
do do Third do	L Frampton
Probate Judge	Anastacio Trujillo
School Commissioners	J B Guerin
	Rafael Valdez
	Jose Mestas
Clerk Probate Court	Pablo Valdez
Sheriff	Henry Robinson
Treasurer	B M. St. Vrain
Coroner	J Domingo Mestas

Precinct Officers

Precs	Justice of the Peace	Constable
1	Dionicio Pino	Julio de Herrera
2	Antonio Ma Mestas x	Tomas Martinez
3	Carpio Zamora	Jose E Gonzales
4	Martin Luna	Marcos Gonzales
5	Crescencio Gonzales	Porfirio Garcia
6	Miguel Ant Lucero	Julian Martinez
7	Manuel Barelo	Jose R Paiz
8	Ventura Lujan	Priscliano Garcia
9	Julian Vigil	Juan Andres Luna
10	Jose Agnes Pacheco	Bautista Romero
11	John Ostein	Ignaciano Montoya
12	Tomas Mascareñas	Jesus Ma Romero
13	Julian Baca	Juan Maldonado
14	Encarnacion Garcia	Tercio Montaño

x Notice of Contest filed by Juan Jose Rodriguez

Nov 17

San Miguel County

County Commissioners First Dist.	Jose D Esquivel
Second do	Meriano Montoya
Third "	Jose L Rivera
Probate Judge	Simon Baca
School Commissioners	J B Payet
	Anton Baca y Baca
	Eduardo Martinez
Clerk Probate Court	Jose D Baca
Sheriff	Benigno Jaramillo
Treasurer	Carlos Mar[illegible]

Precinct Officers

Precs	Justices of the Peace	Const
1	Aguilar D Baca y Q.	Mi[illegible]

1876

2	Francisco Sais	Juan de Jesus Ortiz
3	Jose P. Sandoval	Dionicio Jaramillo
4	Rl. Rael y Salazar	Dosteno Zamora
5	Jose Ma Duran	Gavino Garcia
6	Apolinario Alvarez	Juan Legar
7	Eugenio Gallegos	Matias Casaos
8	Manuel Barela	Pablo Barela
9	Manuel Pino	Sabino Garcia
10	Jose Linsero	Bibian Duran
11	Jose Esterras	Francisco Martinez
12	Rios Blea	Francisco Valencia
13	Marcos Salos	Jose D Martin
14	Leopoldo Lock	Lorenzo Martin
16	Roman Martinez	Manuel Garcia
17	Melquiades Ramirez	Jesus Linsero
18	George Chaves	Gonzales Ruiz
19	Bernabe Gallegos	Juan Padilla
20	Eggert Fritz	Dnaciano Martinez
21	Pedro Espinosa	Jose Ma Bustamente
22	Eulogio Loca	Manuel Magnez
23	Ricardo Gallegos	Manuel Tafolla
24	Mauricio Tapia	Agapito Aragon
25	Santiago Valerio	Andres Sanchez

Nov 16

Taos County

County Commissioners First Dist Cristoval Mares
Second do Pablo A Sanchez
Third do Albino Ortega

Probate Judge Antonio Joseph
School Commissioners Rumaldo Cordova
Benigno Valdez,
Joaquin Garcia

Clerk Probate Court Juan Fran.co Montoya
Sheriff Gabriel Lucero
Assessor Juan Flores
Coroner Juan D. Gallegos

Precinct Officers

Prec Justices of the Peace Constables
1, Jose D Quinal N Montoya
2 Simon Salazar Pedro A Medina
3 Jesus Ma Romero Francisco Romero
4 Jose de la C Mandragon Alejandro Mestas
5 Higinio Martinez Nestor Padilla

1876

6	Manuel Madena	Jose Dolores Vigil
7	Longola Ortega	Manuel Fresquez
8	Bartolomé Gonzales	Agapito Espinosa
9	Reyes Rodriguez	Roman Lucero
10	Miguel Griego	Augustin Baca
11	Pablo Vigil	Ignaciano Espinosa
12	Jose D Martinez	Nicanor Santistevan

Colfax County

Nov 21 County Commissioner First Dist. Andrew J Howell
Second do N. W. Cox
Third do Michael Dooy
Probate Judge Joseph Holbrook
School Commissioner Calvin McGrew
W. O. Cunningham
Isaac Denby
Clerk Probate Court John Lee
Sheriff Peter Burlison
Treasurer C. F. Mead
Coroner Escapulo Martin

Precinct Officers

Prec	Justice of the Peace	Constable
1	William Polley	John Renhoff
2	Enos L Lancaster	W Wilson
3	Gualupi Lopez	
3	E A Bergman	Jonas Vigil
4	Manuel Valdez	Manuel San
5	Marcos Martinez	Juan Jose Martinez
6	J H Adams	M. F. Mason
7	Juan Valevas	Felix Montoya
8	Jackson Tabor	J Haven
9	O McChristian	R Marcey
11	D F Phelan	Charles Smith
12	John Dacey	J L Clay
13	Abraham Sever	John Hanger

Bernalillo County

Nov. 21 County Commissioner First Dist Feliciano Mont
Second Dist. Jesus Ma Per
Third " Franz Hoz
Probate Judge Mariano
School Commissioner Cristo
Jesus

1876	Clerk Probate Court	Melchior Werner Werner resigned Nov 11th 1877
		Vicente N. Otero Otero died on or about Nov 11th 1877
	Sheriff	Manuel Sanchez y Valencia
	Treasurer	Diego A Montoya
	Coroner	Jesus Candelario
	Precinct Officers	
Por	Justices of the Peace	Constables
1	Candelario Estrada	Pedro Valdez
2	Trinidad Garcia	Juan Griego
3	Rumaldo Montoya	Atanacio Apodaca
4	Jose Luiz Chaves	Pedro Gallegos
5	Gregorio Barela	Florencio Candelaria
6	Rafael Chaves	Jose B Padilla
7	Pablo Crespin	Jose Crespin
8	Pablo Griego	Anastacio Sapia
9	Marcos Rorato	Lorenzo Chaves
10	Chilili Books not certified	
11	Nazario Martin	Jose Aran Gomez
12	Manuel Crespin	Miguel Rael
13	Pedro Contreras	Mariano Martin
14	Lorenzo Henderson	Guadalupe Garcia
15	Jose Baca	José Celestino Lopez
16	Jesus Salas	Francisco Gonzales
17	Quirino Lucero	Gabriel Montoya
18	Juan Casados y Chaves	Luis Gallegos
19	Roberto Archibeque	Narciso Gabaldon
20	~~Jesus M. Crespin~~	~~[illegible]~~
21	Leandro Sandoval	Jose Garcia
22	Pablo Lucero	Luis Lucero

No 21

Lincoln County

County Commissioners First Dist.	Juan B Patron
Second do	Wm Dowlin ×
Third do	Franco Romero y Lucero
Probate Judge	Florencio Gonzales
School Commissioner	Ignacio Guevara
	Martin Sanchez
	John Leopland
Clerk Probate Court	Antonio A Sedillo
Sheriff	William Brady
Treasurer	Jose Montaño

× Resigned - Por C 349

Precinct Officers

Pct	Justices of the Peace	Constables
1	James H Farmer	Candelario Griego
2	Joseph Trujillo	
3	D McDaston	John R Patton
4	Geo Kimball	Manuel Romero
5	A V Smith	Cosme Sedillos
6	Nicolas Torres	José Lucero

Valencia County

County Commissioners First Dist, Jesus Ma Luna
Second Dist Francisco Castillo
Third " Jose Ma Chaves

Probate Judge Felipe Chaves
School Commissioners J B Ralles
E Poulet
Ma Ant^o Chaves

Clk Probate Court Manuel R Otero
Sheriff Patrocinio Luna
Treasurer Ant^o Salazar
Coroner Ma Tolosan

Precinct Officers

Pct	Justices of the Peace	Constables
1	F M Speare	Genovevo Molino
2	Romulo Aragon	Damian Baca
4	Juan Ant^o Brisino	Luis Montoya
5	Juan Jose Pino	Man^l Baca
6	Jose Castillo	Jose Chaves
7	Basilio Martin	Juan de J Molina
8	Rafael Chaves	Cruzito Sandoval
9	Cruz Chaves	Seko Trujillo
10	Henry Connelly	Ant^o Otero
11	Jesus Sanchez y Abeu	Jose B Vigil
12	Luciano Jaramillo	Adelaido Perea
13	Francisco Barela	P Serna
14	Manuel Sanchez V	Julian Sanch
16	Manuel Torres	Jose Trujillo
18	Guadalupe Otero	Porfirio Chaves
19	Jesus Chaves	Juan Jose [illegible]
20	Ant^o Jose Luna y S	Epifanio Padi

River Commissioners Jose de Jesus
Ramon Otero y Chaves Juan Salas
Antonio Gonzales [illegible]

273
1876
Nov 22

Rio Arriba County

County Commissioner First Dist.	Pablo A Mestas
	Francisco Jaramillo
	Eliseo Salazar
Probate Judge	Juan A Quintana
School Commissioners	Francisco Valdez
	Nazario Lopez
	Patricio Trujillo
Clerk Probate Court	Tomas A Trujillo
Sheriff	J Nemecio Lucero
Treasurer	Teodoro Ortiz
Coroner	Donaciano Campos

Precinct Officers

Prct	Justices of the Peace	Constable
1	Alejandro Salazar	Juan Romero
2	Felipe Gallegos	Aniceto Martin
3	Augustin Mestas	Juan de J Olivas
4	Jose Ramon Ortega	Andres Martin
5	Crisostimo Archuleta	Andres Romero
6	Florencio Borego	Celso Borego
7	Mauricio Vigil	Alcario Bueciaga
8	Cayetano Mes	Juan N Archuleta
9	Emerejildo Martin	Nicolas Martinez
10	Jose Romulo Martinez	Cruz Archuleta
11	Juan I Duran	Antonio J. M. Salazar
12	Baltazar Morfin	Pedro Garcia
13	Miguel A Gallegos	Nicanor Quintana
14	Jose Ma Gomez	Jose de la luz Trujillo
15	Antonio A Salazar	Antonio A Martinez

Nov. 23

Doña Ana County

A variance or protest from Thos J Bull of the County Canvassing Board as to who was elected County Commissioner since no commission issued to Co. Comm°

Probate Judge	Henry J Lonniffe
School Commissioners	Gregorio Miranda
	Nevis Trujillo
	Jacinto Alvarado
Clerk Probate Court	William D Jones
Sheriff	Mariano Barela
	~~Guadalupe Vacerate~~
Treasurer	George W Marcott
Coroner	Julian Guerra

1876

Precinct Officers

Oct	Justices of the Peace	Constables
2	Danfilio Gonzales	Anselmo Herrera
3	Manuel St John	Juan Domingues
4	Longino Chacon	Jose Torres
5	Rodrigo Rulas	Antonio Saldaña
6	Pablo Cordova	Jesus Barela
7	Jose Juez Garcia	Vicente Garcia
8	Anastacio Villescas	Eugenio Velarde
9	Francisco Salazar	Joaquin Salazar
10	Julian Guerra	Catarino Garcia
11	Gregorio Duran	Ronaldo Maese
12	Florencio Guerra	Jose Gonzales
14	Martin Baca	Carlos Muller
15	Estanislado Rivera	Jose Rivera
16	Manuel Lucero	Victor Duran
17	Rozalio Trujillo	Espinosenio Flores

River Commissioners

Pedro Garcia y Perea — Rafael Bermudas

Francisco Carbonier — Gregorio Duran

Anastacio Serna

November 27 — Governor Samuel B. Axtell Returned

Socorro County & Precinct Officers elect

And now the Governor issues Commissions to the following named persons Officers for Socorro County

County Commissioners

First District — Dionicio Jaramillo

Second do — Rafael Pafolla

Third do — Jeronimo Chaves

Probate Judge — Estanislao Montoya

School Commissioners — R. Bernard; M. Chaves; Jose E. Montoya; ~~Hesaulano Gonzales~~

Clerk Probate Court — Jesus Ma Chaves

Sheriff — Juan Ma Garcia

Treasurer — Timotio Ortiz

75

1876 Coroner Francisco Gomez

Precinct Officers

Precinct	Justices of the Peace	Constables
1	Gregorio Baca	Atanacio Trujillo
2	~~Napoleon Gomez~~	Juan Ribera
3	Luciano Chaves	Juan Padilla
4	Reyes Armijo	Simon Valdez
5	Refugio Esquivel	Jose G Cordova
6	Luis Chaves	Atanacio Marquez
7	Rafael Valenzuela	Pereso Lopez
8	Patrick Carmody	B Sherman
9	Frank Perea	J M Valdez
11	W Smith	Eduardo Reyes
12	Jose A Romero	Antonio Chaves
13	Pablo Trujillo	Jesus Montoya
14	Jose Montoya	Meleneito Castillo
15	Blas Gutierras	Juan Torreras Trujillo
16	Jose Sanches	Sabino Sedillo
17	Espiridion Armijo	Victorio Rivoli
18	Juan Armijo	Jose Romero
19	Gorgorio Trujillo	Jose Molino
21	Juan Gonzales	Jose Leon Gonzales
22	Patrick L Kelly	Patrick Riggins

Dec 4 Andrew Roberts issues Commission to Officers for Mount County

County Commissioners 1st Dist J N Cohen

J R Magruder Resigned March 29 1878 J S Cardwell

Probate Judge G M Hoet

School Commissioners J A Lucas

H C Riggs & J A Bennett

Clerk Probate Court Johnson Miller

Sheriff H H Whitehill

Treasurer H H Morehead

Coroner E G Bean

Precinct Officers

Precinct	Justices of the Peace	Constables
1	A C Watts	H McAllister
2	John Spiller	J A Moore
3	J S Ribera	Dan Koney
4	Herman Greenwald	Pablo Garcia
5	W Lee Thompson	N Cordova
6	L C Bonnell	Ed Moreton
7	John Chenoweth	H D Jones
8	Wm Disoell	Wm Sidson

V.

Precinct July 2 1877 Ord

1876
Dec. 5th

At a canvass of the votes cast for Delegate to Congress on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November AD 1876, in the several Election Precincts of the Territory of New Mexico, held at the office of the Secretary of the Territory at the Capitol Edifice, at the City of Santa Fe within thirty days after said Election, to wit on the 5th day of December by William G. Ritch, Secretary of the Territory in the presence of Samuel B. Axtell, the Governor of the Territory, it was in pursuance of law by the said Secretary determined at said canvass that Trinidad Romero, a citizen of the United States, had received the highest number of votes cast as aforesaid; And it was likewise declared by the said Governor that said Trinidad Romero was duly elected a Delegate to represent the Territory of New Mexico in the Forty fifth (45th) Congress of the United States

Statement

of the votes cast as aforesaid for Delegate to the 45th Congress

Counties	Trinidad Romero	Pedro Valdez
Grant	155	357
Taos	1001	715
Mora	365	1082
Lincoln	141	133
Rio Arriba	963	801
Socorro	821	473
Colfax	158	441
Bernalillo	1096	474
Doña Ana	826	378
Santa Fe	775	849
San Miguel	1662	1394
Valencia	1628	521
	9591	7418
	7418	

Majority of 2173 for Romero

Done in the Presence of
S. B. Axtell
Governor

W. G. Ritch
Secretary

1876

Dec 6 John Townsend
Notary Public
Santa Fe County

Appointed & commissioned a Notary Public in and for Santa Fe County & qualify within thirty days
Qualified Dec. 6th 1876. Com^n Expires Dec. 6, 1880

Dec 9 F. O. Wegener
Commissioner of New Mexico
for the State of California
404 Montgomery Street
San Francisco

Appointed for the term of four years from the day of qualification unless this Commission be sooner revoked by the Governor of New Mexico: & qualify within sixty days.
Qualified Dec 28th 1876 Com^n Expires Dec 28, 1880

Dec 11 Alexander Hamilton Mills
Pardon

Whereas Alexander Hamilton Mills was, at the October Term 1876 of the District Court of Lincoln County found guilty of Murder in the Fifth degree and sentenced to one years imprisonment; And Whereas a petition, numerously signed by the prominent and respectable citizens of Lincoln County, - the long time residence of said Mills, - including business, County officers, Officers of the U S army & the Curate of the Roman Catholic parish has been presented setting forth Extenuating circumstances & praying for Executive Clemency

Now Therefore I Samuel B Axtell Governor of the Territory of New Mexico by virtue of the authority vested in me by law and upon the recommendations of the Petitioners aforesaid do hereby grant to said Alexander Hamilton Mills, a full and free pardon of and from said Sentence of said District Court of Lincoln County and of and from every part thereof

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set-

1876

my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereto affixed. Done at Santa Fe, the Capitol this Eleventh day of December, A.D. One thousand eight hundred and seventy six.

S. B. Axtell
Governor

By the Governor
W. G. Ritch
Secretary

Entered of record Dec. 11th 1876
W. G. Ritch
Secretary

Dec 11 And now the Governor issues Commissions to the following persons as Commissioners for Dona Ana Co.

John D. Bernasetti
Pablo Melendras
Charles Lesinsky

Elected at the last General Election

In the Matter of the Pardon of Luis Hummel a Citizen of San Miguel Co.

"Arraigned on an indictment charging said Hummel with the wilful murder of Andres Duran; to which indictment Hummel plead not guilty." — Tried at the August Term 1876 of the District Court for Mora County; Chief Justice Waldo, presiding; the jury finding said Hummel "guilty of murder in the first degree," and "the court sentencing the accused to be hanged on the 25th day of September A.D. 1876." — Appeal to the Supreme Court was asked and granted by the court and a stay of Execution ordered.

And whereas a petitioner numerously signed and presented to the Executive office, by the most prominent and respectable citizens of the counties of San Miguel and Mora, without regard to creed, politics or interests including the Honorables J. Romero, Pedro

F. P. Abreu, T. S. Train, W. P. Tipton & Charles Ennis Peschke, setting forth sundry extenuating circumstances and the absence of material testimony — a fact brought out during the trial; — and asking that "the sentence of death imposed upon him by the court may be changed to such term of imprisonment as may seem just."

And Whereas the undersigned, the Governor, having visited in person the scene of the fatal occurrence at Los Vegas, and conversed with the prisoner, some of the witnesses and with disinterested parties of character, familiar with the facts and circumstances of the crime for which said Hommel was indicted and convicted and thereby learned the Equities of the case:-

Now Therefore, Know ye, whom it may concern; that I Samuel B. Axtell, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by law; that I have this day commuted the said sentence of death, passed upon said Luis Hommel, by the said District Court of Mora County; to that of imprisonment for the term of ten years in the Common jail of San Miguel County at Las Vegas, with the use of the prison yard during the day time; the time and employment of the said prisoner, Luis Hommel, to be and remain at his own option and disposal; that the Sheriff, and others acting under his authority, are hereby directed and charged to use no more shackles, fetters and manacles or either, upon the person of said Hommel, than what may appear in the judgment of the said Sheriff, to be absolutely necessary to secure him from escaping; that no more restraint of any kind shall be exercised over said prisoner than what is necessary to maintain the discipline of the jail

And I further commute the said sentence by providing, that Each and Every period of ten months commencing from the date hereof shall be counted one year for the purpose of this pardon. Provided, the prisoner shall conduct himself in an orderly, obedient and quiet manner and refrain entirely from the use of intoxicating drink; and that whenever the said Luis Hommel shall have continuous

conducted himself as above required for the period of ten months, said period of good conduct shall be credited to him as one year; that each and every ten months of such continuous good conduct shall be credited to him as one year on said sentence, until the whole term of ten years shall have been served. However;- should said Hommel fail in any essential particular in the requirements of good conduct specified during a continuous period of ten months, then and in that case, and for each and every such failure, he shall serve the full period of twelve months.

It shall be the duty of the Sheriff having charge of said Hommel, at the end of each continuous ten months of good conduct to certify in duplicate such fact under his signature, and to file one copy thereof with the Clerk of the first Judicial District and to deliver the other copy into the hands of the prisoner.

And when the said Luis Hommel shall have served out his commuted sentence as herein provided he shall be allowed to go free;- to have his full liberty and be fully restored to all his legal rights,- standing in every respect before the law as if he had never been convicted

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereto affixed.

Done at Santa Fe the Capitol this 29th day of December One thousand Eight hundred and seventy six

By the governor
M. G. Ritch
Secretary of the Territory

Samuel B. Axtell
Governor

A True record, copied from the Original and Entered of record this 29th day of December AD 1876

M. G. Ritch
Secretary

1877

Jany 15 Frank C Fallon appointed a Commissioner of New Mexico for the State of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) for the term of four years from the day of qualification unless this Commission be sooner revoked by the Governor

Qualified March 12 1877. Term Expires by limitation March 12th 18

16 E Walden Brewster appointed a Commission of New Mexico for the State of Colorado (Denver) for the term of four years from the day of qualification (within sixty days to qualify) unless the Commission be sooner revoked by the Governor

16 J M Southwick appointed a Notary Public in & for Dona Ana County to qualify within ninety days. (Mesilla)

Qualified Apr 6 1877. Term Expires Apr 6. 1881

20th Mandate on Requisition of Governor of Arizona for David Delazar

"Executive Department
Territory of New Mexico

Whereas it appearing from the requisition of His Excellency A P K Safford Governor of the territory of Arizona, and from the Warrant thereto attached that one David Delazar stands charged with the offence of Grand Larceny; which warrant bears date January 8th 1877 and was issued upon a complaint on oath made by A. P. K. Safford, by Charles H Meyers a Justice of the Peace in and for Pima County in said Territory.

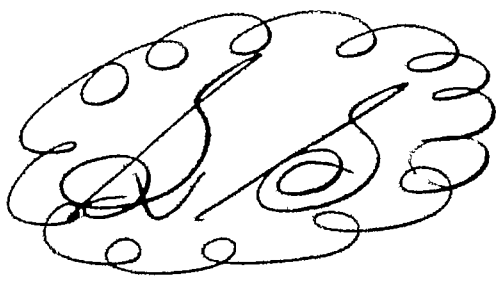
And whereas it further appearing from said requisition that "it has been represented" to the Governor of Arizona that said Delazar "has fled from justice of the Territory of Arizona "and may have taken refuge in the Territory of New Mexico"; And that H. F. Smith is the

legally authorized agent of the Territory of Arizona to receive the said David Celasar and convey him to said Territory to be dealt with according to law

Now therefore in pursuance of law, I do command any and every Sheriff in whose hands this writ may be placed lawfully, to arrest the said David Celasar and him safely keep and deliver to said A. F. Smith agent as aforesaid of the territory of Arizona. Provided however, that said Celasar on being arrested shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to assert before delivery as aforesaid any legal right he may have in the premises and especially under Chapter 12 page 44 of the Laws of the 23 session (1875-76) of the Legislative Assembly.

You will without unnecessary delay make due and full return to me of your doings hereon. Hereof fail not!

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory this 20th day of January 1877



S. B. Axtell

By the Governor
M. G. Ritch
Secretary Ter.

A True Record Entered January 20th 1877
M. G. Ritch
Secretary Ter.

Feby 14 Julius C. Leon appointed a Notary Public in and for Doña Ana County to qualify within ninety days
(Lawrence)
Qualified March 26th 1877. Term Expires by limitation March 26th 1881

1877

Pardon

Territory New Mexico
vs
Donald Mitchell

Executive Department
Santa Fe N.M.
February 19th 1877

In the case Donald Mitchell indicted at the July Term of District Court, Santa Fe County 1876 for the accidental killing of Francisco Montoya in the Public Plaza at Santa Fe on the evening of July 4th 1876.

By virtue of the authority vested by law in the Governor

I S. B. Axtell Governor of the Territory of New Mexico do hereby pardon said Donald Mitchell of the offense above mentioned on condition that said Donald Mitchell at once depart this Territory, and not again return to it.

The condition of said pardon is such that should said Donald Mitchell return to this Territory, this pardon would be void

L.S.

S. B. Axtell
Governor New Mexico

By the Governor
W. L. Rich
Secretary

A true Record Entered this 19th day of February A.D. 1877

W. L. Rich
Secretary
N.M.

State vs.
John A Dennis
Fugitive

Executive Department
Territory of New Mexico

Whereas it appearing from the requisition of His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, bearing date Feby 10th 1877 and from the affidavit and warrant in due form thereto attached, that one John A. Dennis stands charged with the crime of embezzlement committed in the County of Onondaga in said state of New York: And Whereas it further appearing from the certificate of the District Attorney of Onondaga County that in his opinion a trial would result in conviction and that he has reason to believe that said Dennis has fled to the Territory of New Mexico and that William H. Smith, the person designated as the agent of the State of New York has no private interest in the arrest of the said fugitive.

Now Therefore in pursuance of law I do command any and every Sheriff of the Territory, in whose hands this writ may be placed to arrest the said John A Dennis and him safely keep and deliver to said William H. Smith, agent as aforesaid of the State of New York. Provided, However, that said John A Dennis shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to assert, before delivery as aforesaid any legal right he may have in the premises and especially under Chapter 12 page 44 of the Laws of the 22d Session (1875-76) of the Legislative Assembly

You will without unnecessary delay make due and full return to me of your doings herein. Hereof fail not!

L.S. Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory at Santa Fe February 20th 1877

S. B. Axtell
By the Governor Governor N.M.
M. G. Ritch
Secretary N.M.

Filed Record Entered
February 20th 1877
M. G. Ritch
Secretary

State of New York
vs
John A Dennis
} Return on Mandate
Feby 20th 1877

3621

And now the Sheriff of Santa Fe County and files Mandate with the following return Endorsed thereon
"I hereby certify that I have this day in obedience to the within command arrested the within named John A Dennis and delivered him to the said William A Smith, the said John A Dennis desiring no opportunity to assert any legal right he might have in the premises
Done at Santa Fe, County of Santa Fe and Territory of New Mexico this 20th day of February AD 1877
Martin Quintana
Sheriff of Santa Fe
County
Territory of New Mexico"
Entered of record Feby 21 1877
M. G. Ritch
Secretary

1877

March 23 Geo. M. Lowell appd Notary Public in & for Socorro County Sept 9th 1875 Auth 189

✓ Resignation filed & accepted March 23 1877

Apr 30 Jacob S Taylor
Madison Nix Commissioned a Notary Public in and for Colfax Co. to qualify within ninety days
✓ Qualified July 18. 1877

Apr 30 Territory of New Mexico vs William Breckenridge } Death Warrant

The Territory of New Mexico
To the Sheriff of the County of Colfax
Greeting

Whereas at a regular term of the District court for the first judicial district of the Territory of New Mexico holden in and for the county of Taos in said Territory on the friday after the fourth Monday of March A.D. 1877 on the ninth day of said term being the ninth day of April A.D. 1877 One William Breckenridge was then and there in and by said court, lawfully convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree; And whereas the said William Breckenridge was, in and by said court, on the tenth day of said term of said court, being the tenth day of April A.D. 1877 sentenced in due form of law upon said conviction to be hanged by the neck until dead, on Tuesday the eighth day of May A.D. 1877, as fully appears by the record of said court, Now therefore I the said Sheriff are hereby commanded, and I Samuel B Axtell Governor of the said Territory of New Mexico, do hereby command you the said Sheriff, that on Tuesday the 8th d

of May A.D. 1877 at such hour as you may select between sunrise and sunset of said day, at some safe and convenient place within the said County of Colfax to be selected by you, You do cause the said William Breckenridge to be hanged by the neck until he is dead.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory of New Mexico

Done at Santa Fe this the thirtieth day of April A.D. 1877

Samuel B. Axtell
Governor of the Territory of New Mexico

By the Governor
W. L. Rich
Secretary

A True Record Engrossed Apr. 30th 1877
W. L. Rich
Secretary

Apr. 30 Reward for Mail Robbery Socorro County } Governor's Proclamation Original on file

"Executive Department
New Mexico April 30th 1877

Whereas the Coach containing the U.S. mails and Express was on the 28th inst. robbed near Alamillo in Socorro County; And whereas it is known that three persons were Engaged in said robbery who are believed to be desperate men.

Now therefore I S. B. Axtell Gov. of said Territory do hereby offer a reward of $500.00 Five hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said men to be taken alive if possible and delivered to the Sheriff of Socorro County, but as the Emergency is great, all good citizens are hereby requested to aid in their pursuit and

and this proclamation will be their warrant so to do, and to use all force necessary to arrest said robbers. Upon proof made to me that they or either of them have been arrested, whether dead or alive I will cause an equal proportion of Five hundred dollars to be paid for each one

L. S.

S. B. Axtell
Governor N.M.

By the Governor
M. G. Ritch
Secretary

A true record entered April 30th 1877
M. G. Ritch
Secretary N.M.

May 5 Wm P. Fletcher having been duly elected to fill a vacancy John Shelton failing to qualify was this day commissioned a Justice of the Peace in for Grant County from Apl 2 3 1877, the day of his qualification, oath on file.

May 12 Melchior Werner appointed Probate Clerk in and for Bernalillo County and this day duly commissioned vice Vicente A Otero deceased

Mandate for John Cook
Indicted for Murder not

Executive Department
Territory of New Mexico

Whereas it appearing from the requisition of His Excellency the Governor of the State of Nebraska and from the verified copy of an indictment thereto attached that one John Cook stands charged with the crime of murder of one Rudolph Wirth, committed in the County of Otoe in said state, and whereas it appears from the affidavit of the sheriff

1877

County & State aforesaid, also attached to said warrant, that said John Cook is a fugitive from justice, and to affiants information and belief is now in the territory of New Mexico, and the said governor having designated Chester A Adams the duly authorized agent to receive and convey the said John Cook into the State of Nebraska there to be dealt with according to law.

Now therefore in pursuance of law I Samuel B Axtell, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, do command any and every Sheriff in whose hands this writ may be placed lawfully, to arrest the said John Cook and him safely keep and deliver to said Chester A Adams agent as aforesaid of the state of Nebraska. Provided, however, that said John Cook on being arrested shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to assert before delivery as aforesaid any legal rights he may have in the premises especially under Chapter 12 page 44 of the Laws of the 22 Session (1875-76) of the Legislative Assembly.

You will without unnecessary delay make due and full return to me of your doings herein Hereof fail not!

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory this 23d day of May 1877

S B Axtell

By the Governor
M. G. Ritch
Secretary N M

A True Record Entered May 23 1877
M. G. Ritch
Secretary

June 9 Volunteer Cavalry Company
Los Polomas Valencia County, Organized May 22 1877
And upon recommendation the Governor appoints and commissions the following officers, Captain Nestor Garcia, 1st Lieut. Blas Chaves, 2 Lieut. Marcos Baela.
Commissions dated May 22. 1877

June 9 Julian Provencio Co. Com. Santa Fe Co
Resigned

County Commissioner
Santa Fe Co. And now the Governor appoints
Wm H Mandefield County Commissioner
in and for Santa Fe County vice
Julian Provencio resigned.

12 And now the Governor appoints
and commissions the following
named persons
Commissioners for New Mexico in the
places designated

Edward W. Francis in New York
21 Park Row N.Y. city to qualify within
Sixty days
Qualified July 18th 1877

Add resp changed 67/80 to 144 West 8th. 7/84.

James M. Fisk in New York
Evening Post Building N.Y. City to qual-
ify within sixty days.
Qualified July 27th 1877

Will D. Southworth in Arizona
Prescott, to qualify within ninety
days.

12 And now the Governor appoints
Livingston S Taylor a
Notary Public in and for
Lincoln County to qualify within
ninety days

3

1877

June 27 Warren Bristol Judge 3rd Judicial District authorized to issue Requisitions & Mandates for fugitives from or in Mexico.

Territory of New Mexico
Executive Department

Whereas under treaty between the United States and Mexico concluded December 11th 1861 and duly promulgated as amended and ratified; the Extradition of criminals for crimes specified, is authorized on requisition of the Chief judicial authority of border judicial districts, through power granted by the Chief civil authority of the state or territory over said district,

And Whereas the Third judicial district of the territory of New Mexico is a frontier of the United States of America, bordering on the republic of Mexico; and the Chief civil authority of said territory not being suspended,

Now Therefore, Know ye whom it may concern:- That I Samuel B Axtell Governor of the territory of New Mexico and Chief civil authority thereof have this day Empowered and authorized and by these presents do Empower and authorize Warren Bristol, judge and Chief judicial authority of the Third judicial District aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said treaty, to make requisition for and issue mandates on surrender of fugitives from justice contemplated therein,

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand & affixed the Great Seal of the Territory.

Done at Santa Fe the capital this 27th day of June A.D. 1877 and of the National Independence the one hundred and first.

By the Governor
R. S. Ketch
Secretary

Samuel B Axtell
Governor

July 6 Juan Chaves y Baca appointed & Commissioned County Commissioner for Second district Valencia County vice Francisco Castillo resigned

In the Matter of the Requisition for Marquez Gonzales a fugitive from the State of Colorado } Mandate

July 10 And now the Governor issues the following Mandate on requisition above stated.

"Executive Department
Territory of New Mexico.

Whereas, it appearing from the requisition of His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Colorado, bearing date July 8th 1897 and from the sworn complaint and Warrant in form, thereto attached that one Marquez Gonzales stands charged with the crime of murder committed on the 20th day of November 1896 of one John McBrun and one Sarah Brown of the County of Huerfano in the State of Colorado.

And Whereas it further appearing from the application and affidavit of the District Attorney, also accompanying said requisition, that he makes application for said requisition to secure the ends of justice, and not for the furtherance of the private or personal interests or malice of any person or persons whomsoever; that said Gonzales is a fugitive, has fled to the territory of New Mexico and that John T Reed the agent of the State of Colorado is a disinterested person.

Now Therefore in pursuance of

1877

I Samuel B. Axtell, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, do command any and every Sheriff in whose hands this writ may be placed to arrest the said Marquez Gonzales and him safely keep and deliver to John F Read, agent as aforesaid of the State of Colorado. Provided however that said Marquez Gonzales shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to assert before delivery as aforesaid any legal rights he may have in the premises and especially under Chapter 12 page 44 of the Laws of the 22d Session (1875-76) of the Legislative Assembly.

You will without unnecessary delay make due & full return of your doings hereon. Hereof fail not.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great Seal to be hereto affixed

Done at Santa Fe the Capital this 10th day of July 1877 and of the National Independence the One hundred and second

By the Governor
M. G. Ritch
Secretary

S. B. Axtell
Governor

Entered of Record July 10th 1877
M. G. Ritch
Secretary

July 12 Came now the Sheriff of Santa Fe county makes return of the mandate for Marquez Gonzales (above recorded) with the following endorsement.

"I Martin Quintana Sheriff of the county of Santa Fe in the Territory of New Mexico do hereby certify that I did in obedience to the within mandate on the tenth day of July AD 1877, arrest and take the body of the within named Marcos Gonzales and him deliver to John F Read agent of the State of Colorado

Santa Fe NM July 11, 1877 Martin Quintana
Sheriff Santa Fe Co."

July 18 Matt R Freeman
Commissioner
for New Mexico
in the State of Georgia. Brother the
Governor issued a Commission
this day

July 18 D P Shields
Notary Public
Lincoln County - Brother the Governor
issued a Commission this
day. to qualify within 90 days
Qualified Sept. 5, 1877

24 F M Spears
Notary Public
Valencia County - Brother the Governor
issued a Commission this
day to qualify within ninety
days
Qualified Oct. 21, 1877. Term Expires Oct 21, 1881

July 31 L C Bonnell a Justice of the Peace in Grants
resigns State office July 2nd 1877 and
George W Helde appointed & Commissioned
to fill vacancy and qualified July
4th 1877. Governor issued Commission

Amador Garcia } 2d Dist. Bernalillo Co
Pardon } Convicted May 2. 1877

"Executive Office
Santa Fe Aug 3 1877

Whereas, one Amador Garcia was convicted
of the crime of carrying deadly weapons
at a regular Term of the District Court
2d District held at Albuquerque in May
1877. and whereas the judge presiding
at the trial, Hon Henry L Waldo, and the
Dist. attorney for the District ~~and~~ also the

Attorney General of the Territory, The Clerk of the Court and the U. S. attorney unite in a petition requesting the pardon of said Amador Garcia. Now therefore in consideration of the facts in said case, and also out of respect for the judgment of the Officers of the Court asking for said pardon, I do hereby grant to said Amador Garcia, a full and free pardon from said conviction, both from fine and costs.

S. B. Axtell
Governor N. M.

Seal

By the Governor
W. G. Ritch
Secretary

Entered of record Aug 3rd 1877
W. G. Ritch
Secretary N. M.

Antonio Barreras — 3rd Dist Doña Ana Co
Commutation of Sentence — Conviction of Murder Sentenced to be Executed at Silver City, Grant Co. 30th July 1877.

Whereas at the June Term of the 3rd District Court held in Doña Ana County Antonio Barreras was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be executed at Silver City in the County of Grant on the 30th day of July 1877 and was respited by me for thirty days. And Whereas the District Judge who tried the case Hon Warren Bristol and the prosecuting attorney who conducted the trial, have recommended that the sentence of death be commuted to some lower penalty, I therefore placing full confidence in their judgment and superior knowledge of the case, do hereby pardon said Antonio Barreras from the death penalty and do commute said sentence to ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the county of Grant and the Sheriff of Grant County will receive said Antonio Barreras into his custody and impose so much restraint upon him as may be necessary to prevent his escape and will

Employ him in such a manner as the laws of this Territory permit, And said Sheriff and his successors in office are hereby directed to hold said Antonio Barreras a prisoner for the period of ten years from the 1st day of June 1897:- Provided, that, in computing said time each period of ten months in which said prisoner shall conduct himself in a quiet and orderly and obedient manner, shall be credited to him as one full year

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Territory to be affixed

(Seal)

L. B. Prince
Governor N. M.

By the Governor
M. G. Ritch
Secretary

Entered of record August 8th 1897

M. G. Ritch
Secretary N. M.

August 9th And now His Excellency, the Governor L. B. Prince - having left the Territory, on leave of Absence, the Secretary M. G. Ritch, under the provisions of law, ~~Entered~~ upon the duties of the Executive Office

1877

August Eleventh (11th)

DEATH of Hon. Donaciano Vigil

Governor of New Mexico from January 17th 1847 to October 11th 1848

Proclamation By the Governor

Executive Chambers
Territory of New Mexico
Santa Fe August 11th 1877

Whereas, Hon. Donaciano Vigil, Ex-Governor of this Territory, died at Santa Fe, this morning, August 11th 1877. - A native of New Mexico and of Santa Fe, a highly influential and respected friend of the people and of Liberty; his fame belongs to this country. It is befitting that appropriate honors should be paid his memory

I therefore appoint a meeting of Public officers, civil and military and of citizens generally at the Senate Chamber for this afternoon at four o'clock to take such action and give such emphasis, as is due to the illustrious deceased.

By the Governor W. G. Ritch
Samuel Ellison
Private Secretary

Proceedings of a Public Meeting Convened at the Capital, on the occasion of the death of Ex-Governor DONACIANO VIGIL.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,
August 11th, 1877.

At a meeting of the civil and military officers and citizens generally, held at the Council Chamber in the Capitol at 4 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, August 11th, 1877, convened pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor, the following proceedings were had:

The meeting having [illegible] been called to order, his excellency Gov. W. G. Ritch was called to the chair.

[illegible] W. L. M. Arny and [illegible] were selected [illegible]

The purpose of the meeting having been stated by the President, it was resolved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed by the chair; whereupon Messrs S. B. Elkins, M. H. Dunand, T. S. Tucker, General Edward Hatch and Trinidad Alarid were appointed such committee.

It was further resolved that a Committee of Arrangements be appointed by the chair; whereupon Messrs. Antonio Ortiz y Salazar, Solomon Spiegelberg, Vicente Garcia, Aniceto Abeyta, Martin Quintana and James L. Johnson were appointed such committee, to which, upon motion, were added Messrs. R. B. Willison, Elias Brevoort, Jose A. Ortiz and D. J. Miller.

The meeting was then addressed by [illegible] H. [illegible] D. [illegible] and [illegible]

The Chairman also addressed the meeting in reference to the character and former high positions held by the late Governor Vigil in New Mexico, in which he stated that Governor Vigil, according to documentary evidence, held a commission as Captain in the Mexican Army, and was also Secretary to the then military and civil Governor, Manuel Armijo.— New Mexico having been occupied by the American forces in 1846, Charles Bent was appointed by General Kearney, U. S. A., civil Governor of the Territory, and he having been killed in the insurrection at Taos the next year, and General Kearney having left for California, General Price, then commanding the Department, appointed Donaciano Vigil Governor of [illegible] which appointments were [illegible] by the Federal [illegible]

Washington, and which position Governor Vigil held until the latter part of 1848, when he was relieved by Colonel Washington, U. S. A.

All the record of Governor Vigil shows that in every situation he proved himself a true man and a faithful and efficient officer.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The people of New Mexico being desirous of recording the high appreciation of the great worth of DONACIANO VIGIL as a citizen and official, and bearing testimony to his many virtues, therefore be it

Resolved, That the people of New Mexico have received with the deepest regret the sad intelligence of the death of Governor DONACIANO VIGIL, who for more than fifty years was a distinguished and worthy citizen of the Territory.

Resolved, That it is with sorrow that we part with the deceased, distinguished for his administrative ability, his perfect integrity, just in the exercise of his prerogatives when Governor of the Territory. Respected by all, beloved for his kindness of heart, his memory will continue green with his friends and the people, as one who was the type of a gentleman in the best sense of the term.

Resolved, That while we bow our heads in humble submission to the unerring will of Providence in severing a tie so closely welded by long years of intimacy with the deceased, in a Frontier Territory, so incident with danger and severe trials during many years of his life, we tender our sincere sympathy and condolence to his family, assuring them that the entire community share with them in their sad loss.

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions with the proceedings of the meeting be furnished the family of the deceased, and published in all of the papers of the Territory.

On motion the President was requested to write out, for publication, a biographical sketch of the life of Governor Vigil.

On motion a Committee of Condolence was appointed to wait upon the family of the deceased and to express to them the sympathy of the community at large in the heavy loss they as well as the people of New Mexico have sustained in the death of Governor Vigil. The chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Jose D. Sena, Gasper Ortiz, Felipe Delgado, Elias Brevoort and Romulo Martinez.

It was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting, together with the resolutions, be printed in the papers of the Territory.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

W. G. RITCH, Chairman.

SAMUEL ELLISON, JOSE D. SENA, } Secretaries.

August 15 — M. Bloomfield
Notary Public
Mora County

And now M. Bloomfield is appointed and commissioned a Notary Public in and for Mora County to qualify within sixty days
Qualifies from and after Aug. 27th 1877

Original

Proclamation: By the Governor

Executive Office
Territory of New Mexico

Whereas information has come to this office of the decease of Hon. Paul Narolin, one of the members elect to the House for the 23d Legislative Assembly, to convene in January 1878; to represent the assembly district composed of the Counties of Mora, Grant and Lincoln

Now Therefore, in ~~co~~ compliance with the Statutes, I hereby appoint the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, as the day on which an election shall be held in the several Es-

precincts of said assembly district to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of said Member.

The County Commissioners of the several Counties in said district are accordingly hereby directed to "issue writs of election" as contemplated by Law.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great Seal of the Territory to be hereunto affixed

Done at Santa Fe this 16th day of August 1877

W. G. Ritch

Governor

Saml. Ellison

assist Secretary.

August 27 John R. Bolton appointed a Notary Public in & for Grant County

And now John R Bolton is appointed and commissioned a Notary Public in & for the County of Grant to date from day of qualification to qualify within sixty days.

Sept 5 John Watts
appointed a
Notary Public
in & for
Santa Fe County

And now John Watts is appointed and commissioned a Notary Public in & for the county of Santa Fe to date from day of qualification & qualify within sixty days

Sept 6th Qualified September sixth

Sept 10 Henry Reed
appointed a
Notary Public
in & for
Valencia County

And now Henry Reed is appointed and commissioned a Notary Public in & for the County of Valencia to date from day of qualification & qualify within sixty days.
Qualified Sept. 20th 1877

THE NEW MEXICAN

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1877

☞ The following biographical sketch has been prepared, and is published in compliance with a resolution of the meeting in the Senate Chamber of the 11th instant. The subject is one full of interest to New Mexican readers. The article has been prepared with such care as the limited time would permit, by a competent writer, and we bespeak for it a careful reading. A complete history of Governor Vigil for the past half century, would be an almost complete history of the Territory for the same period:

GOVERNOR DONACIANO VIGIL.

Biographical.—By Hon. W G. Ritch.

THE ANCESTORS OF DONACIANO VIGIL, came from Spain; were of limited means pecuniarily, and without the power and influence which comes of wealth. His parents were Don Juan Christobal Vigil and Doña Maria Antonia Martin. His father, while of liberal education, commenced life as a soldier; and subsequently, 1815–'21; was an Alcalde of the first instance,—an officer of the same degree as our Territorial Judge.

Donaciano, was born in Santa Fé, the capital of the province, on the 6th day of September, 1802. He had an older brother named Juan, and two sisters.

EDUCATION UNDER THE SPANISH REGIME was under a censorship and restricted in curriculum. A reverend Father, who was master of ancient languages, but ignorant of the first principles of mathematics and other sciences, explained the enigma to Captain Zebulon Pike, U. S. A., while "voyaging" through New Mexico in 1807, by informing him of the "care the Spanish Government took to prevent any branch of science from being made a pursuit, which would have a tendency to extend the views of the subjects of the provinces to the geography of their country, or any other subject which would bring to view a comparison of their local advantages and situations with other countries."

In addition to this mistaken policy of the Government, there were no schools in the province with teachers capable, even in the branches permitted to be taught. Opportunities for education proper in those times were limited to home instruction. Fortunately the father was educated and appreciated the advantages of an education to his children. He instructed them and reviewed their studies as they advanced. Donaciano, and his brother Juan, and we may also add Juan Bautiste Vigil y Alarid, a cousin, had a natural liking for books and study, and with all comprehensive minds. Accelerating home instruction by availing themselves of the limited supply of books in those times among their friends and neighbors, they soon became well grounded in the history of their country and of other countries, and of the principles of government and law of their own country and time. Their superior attainments soon brought their services into demand in positions of trust and responsibility.

Says James Conklin, Esq, a resident of Santa Fé since 1825, "It was a current remark among those most familiar with men and times under the Republic of Mexico, that Donaciano Vigil and his brother Juan were among the best educated men in public life in the department." Juan had served in the provincial assembly and had frequently been called to other positions of trust in local affairs. He died in 1838.

ENLISTS IN THE ARMY.

Naturally patriotic, and having been impressed with the spirit of Liberty in his education;—with the declaration of independence from Spain by Mexico, he enlisted as a private in the patriot army; his first service in the field being an expedition against the Navajos in 1823. After this he was detailed as a clerk, and thus served nearly the whole period down to 1832, with the Military Commandant. In 1829 he had served in an expedition against the plains Indians, who were disposed to be troublesome to trains coming in, from the Missouri Valley; and participated, in a battle fought with them on the Cimarron river. In 1832, he was promoted to Sergeant, in the then new company of El Bado, (San Miguel) and thereafter detailed as Chief Clerk at Military Headquarters.

MARRIED.

In 1824, Private Vigil was married to Doña Rufugio Sanches, a lady who was also born in Santa Fé and who proved a most congenial and faithful sharer of his joys and sorrows in the journey of life. Their marriage was celebrated in the Cathedral of San Francisco by the late very Rev. Vicar, Juan Felipe Ortiz. They were blessed with ten children; of whom five of the sons still survive. Antonio B. was appointed a cadet to the Military Academy at Mexico in 1841, was commissioned a Lieutenant and served in the Mexican army during the war of 1845–47, was engaged in the battle of Palo Alto and returned to New Mexico in 1848. Jose Epifanio, was formerly Auditor of the Territory, has held various other official positions and is a well known resident of Santa Fé. Antonio B., with the other sons, Desiderio, Hermenijildo and Epitacio, reside at Pecos and are engaged in stock and agricultural pursuits. Desiderio and Epitacio, served during the rebellion of '61–'65, respectively, three years in the First N M. Infantry and six months in the Second N. M. Infantry.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD

of the Vigil family in Santa Fé, where the old Governor, and the Judge, his father, resided before him, is near the Guadalupe Church, on the banks of the Rio Santa Fé. It was a retired, quiet retreat, once abounding in trees planted by his own hands. It was where he reared his family, where he lived with his amiable consort during the heydey of his distinguished career, and until he removed in 1855 to his ranch on the Pecos river, some 25 miles to the southeast of Santa Fé. In 1833 and 1836, respectively, he again participated in the chastisement of the Navajos.

A MILITARY PRISONER.

The insurrection of 1837 found Sargeant Vigil a military prisoner in the *cuarto de los venderas*, at the Palace; where, it may be remarked, many distinguished people had been held in duress before, including Captain Pike, the American explorer, in 1807, and our former Territorial Governor, Merriweather, in 1821.

The circumstances under which he thus became a prisoner, briefly stated, may serve to indicate a sturdy characteristic.

The military forces in the department at that date, in consequence of their being no money to pay them, had been temporarily discharged, so as to allow them to return to their homes or to engage in such pursuits as they might be able to find, and thus gain that subsistence which the government had acknowledged itself unable to furnish.

Sargeant Vigil had found employment in the store of one Tomas Valencia, a merchant of Santa Fé, as clerk, receiving imperative instructions that he was to credit no person whatever. While thus employed, and a short time previous to the insurrection against Perez, Captain Cavillero, commandant of the forces in New Mexico, called at the store and demanded credit. Sargeant Vigil explained the nature of his instructions, but the Captain persisted even to abuse and personal violence. In the latter, however, the belligerant Captain found himself second best, in that the Sergeant gathered him in his arms and set him outside the store-room. Cowardly taking advantage of relations which were then suspended, the doughty Captain, as "Commandante," issued an order placing him under arrest. And thus, as before indicated, Governor Perez found Sergeant Vigil, while

THE INSURRECTIONARY HORDES

were descending upon him from the north. He was released, and with the few others who still stood by the ill-fated Governor, accompanied him in a forlorn hope to near the Cañada, where, meeting the insurrectionists, Gov. Perez was defeated by the overpowering numbers. Perez, with a few followers, barely escaping; while Sergeant Vigil, with many others, were taken prisoners, confined at Santa Cruz and placed in manacles of rawhide. The revolutionary forces were largely composed of Pueblo Indians, who were highly excited and turbulent under the vicious and designing misrepresentations which had incited the uprising. Thus situated the prisoners were in hourly expectation of being summarily put to death.

In a few days, however, and immediately following the assassination of Gov. Perez and the issuing of a pronunciamento by the insurgent commander declaring himself Provisional Governor, an order came from the latter for the removal of Sergeant Vigil from Santa Cruz to Santa Fé, where he was set at liberty. In parenthesis, we may add, that Gov. Vigil attributes this clemency to the fact of his wrongful incarceration by Cavellero.

Sergeant Vigil, after visiting his family, reported to Capt. Rouquillo, of his company, for duty. Rouquillo, however, said to him that he was alone and powerless; that the insurgents were in full possession of the capital and that he was at liberty to pursue such a course as in his judgment was best, in view of the situation.

A MEETING UNDER THE PALACE PORTAL.

In the mean time the Provisional Governor had called a meeting of the citizens generally to meet in the portal of the Palace, to consider the exigencies of the situation. Among those present and participating were Antonio Jose Martinez, Manuel Armijo and Juan Jose Esquibal; who were appointed a committee to draft a statement of the grievances of the people and their loyalty, by them to be presented to the Supreme Government of Mexico. The proceedings of the meeting also show that the following named officers were authorized to sign and authenticate the statement. We copy from the translation: "His Excellency, the Acting Governor, Jose Gonzales; the Commanding General, the Inspector, Jose Ma. Ronquillo; and the Acting Secretary, Sergeant Donciano Vigil." This meeting was held on the 27th and 28th days of August, 1837, being eighteen days after the assassination of Governor Peros.

In connection with what precedes it, it is proper to state that on the 28th of January, 1838, Manuel Armijo, the same above named, having enlisted a force of some 600 men in the Rio Abajo, executed

A COUP DE MAIN

on the government of Gonzales, shot him, caused others to be executed, and then in turn issued his pronunciamento proclaiming himself Governor. With this difference, however, that a few month's later, Armijo, having in the mean time visited Mexico and presented his own statement in person, was appointed Governor of the department.

In 1838, another expedition against the Navajos; Sergeant Vigil, in the mean time, had been elected

A MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ASSEMBLY.

About this time also the doughty Captain ventured from his hiding place and again evinced his soldierly qualities by ordering the rearrest of Vigil on his old grudge and again placing him in the Palace.

On the 19th of September, 1839, however, Gov. Armijo released our prisoner by detailing him as Military Secretary. The Governor remarking to Vigil: "Let Cavallero and all your enemies do their best; I will stand by you." And thus ended this cowardly persecution.

It is a peculiar factor in the career of Governor Armijo, that while the subject of this sketch was frequently found standing as a bulwark between Armijo and the people, with all the courage of conviction, risking even life, against his autocratic policy and oppressions; he Armijo, soon came to acknowledge his strength among the people, by yielding to him at times; and to appreciate the value of maintaining friendly relations, by his respectful bearing towards Sergeant Vigil, and in having him detailed for service in his immediate office. This, while as a rule, he was overbearing and despotic in the extreme to those around him or that he suspected of being opposed to him.

Except at brief intervals, Sergeant Vigil remained as private and Military Secretary at the Executive office until the 8th day of December, 1843, at which date he retired with a change of administration.

PROMOTED.

In the mean time, however, he had been promoted in 1841 to ensign in the company of Taos; in the year following to first Lieutenant of his old company of El Bado; for gallant services in the capture of the Texan invaders the same year breveted Captain and under date of April 18th, 1842, was commissioned Captain of his company by President Santa Anna. In 1843 he was a second time elected to the departmental assembly. In 1845 he was sent to Chihuahua to purchase military supplies. His mission, by reason of the pressing local demand to meet the advance of Gen. Taylor, with the U. S. forces on the Rio Grande, at the breaking out of the Mexican war, was unsuccesful. While thus engaged he was assigned by Governor Trias, to the

COMMAND OF THE GARRISON AT CHI-

HUAHUA

and thus served for several months. Upon his return he was detailed on the general staff of the Governor and commanding General of the department for duty at Headquarters, and thus served until the near approach of the United States army under General Kearney in August, 1846, made his presence in the field necessary.

PREPARATIONS TO MEET GEN. KEARNEY AND HIS ARMY.

Volunteers had promptly responded to the call of Gov. Armijo, which, with the dragoons and garrison troops in camp at and near Santa Fe, augmented his forces to four thousand men. Most of this force were mounted and all provided with arms and ammunition. With the approach of the U. S army the troops of Gen. Armijo were concentrated in the Apache cañon and in the mountains to the south east of Santa Fe, a section, which will be recognized by every traveler from the east to Santa Fe as admirably adapted to defensive operations Armijo had proclaimed at public meetings and elsewhere, when the subject of ways and means were being devised for repelling the advancing army from the east, "that he was willing to sacrifice his life and property in the defence of his country." The troops of Armijo had all gathered at the Apache cañon as contemplated and Capt. Vigil was giving his cordial cooperation and support, very properly believing their position impregnable under a determined stand and intelligent direction.

A RESOLVE TO ADVANCE WHICH PROVES A RETREAT

Word finally came that the American forces fifteen hundred strong were only five leagues distant. Gen Armijo immediately summoned a council of the officers of the regular troops "He was told," as he had been previously told by a council of the volunteers and citizens, "that they should march at once and meet the enemy and give them battle; which being made known to the troops was received with shouts and acclamations of pleasure" Whereupon Armijo responded that "he had resolved to advance," but as soon as the citizens had retired he ordered the dragoons to countermarch, taking with them the artillery of which he had three pieces. His object soon being apparent. To the protests of the officers he responded with gross abuse, telling them among other things, that they were cowards and and that he would not risk a battle where the [illegible] discipline and experience of a large portion of the men was only that gained in fighting the Indians He was told that "he knew the character and discipline of his men as well before as after ordering them out! They had all expressed their willingness to fight and it was his duty to lead! If it was not his purpose to engage the enemy why had he ordered them in the field?" It was all to no purpose however. He ordered all except the dragoons to return to their homes. The latter were ordered south following the line of the mountains south of Santa Fe to the valley of the Rio Grande. Gen. Armijo with a body guard of 30 or 40 took the advance for Chihuahua. It had been determined that in the event of retreat becoming necessary, that Capt. Vigil should accompany Gen. Armijo as far as Socorro. Under the circumstances he peremptorily declined, not choosing to subject himself and men to the caprice of one who had just proved himself so much of a poltroon, notwithstanding the generally pleasant relations existing between them in the past.

RESIGNS HIS COMMISSION.

Keenly feeling the disgrace to his country in the conduct of Armijo and the hopelessness of stability under the Mexican government; aggravated by a knowledge of the shameless peculations of those in control of the government, and the chronic oppression which rested upon the masses of the people; Capt. Vigil naturally concluded there might be relief for his people in the coming of the U. S. army. He naturally loved liberty for liberty's sake. He realized that the reforms under the Republic of Mexico, were like the water the ancient mariner found every where in his desolation, but not a drop to drink. There was no specific instance of reform in the past, and no defined hope for the future. His familiar intercourse during the generation previous with the Santa Fe trader with "Americans" fresh from the "States" doubtless contributed to the marking out of his course. Pride pointed in one direction; duty in other. The latter prevailed and he promptly resigned his commission as Captain, to submit to what was not only best for his people but to what was then inevitable. His first act, following his resignation, was to council non-resistence and to prepare a proclamation or address to the people assuring safety in person and recommending a yielding to the United States forces. This proclamation was signed by the Secretary and acting governor and published. The effect was to allay fears, and to stay any power for evil which might otherwise have been possible under lead of those still disposed to resist.

GENERAL KEARNEY OCCUPIED SANTA FE

without the shedding of blood or the first evidence of resistance. That this fact is largely due to the sagacious foresight and patriotic action of Captain Vigil, there can scarcely be a shadow of doubt.

There is also in this connection, some significance in the fact that Juan Bautiste Vigil y Alarid (cousin of Captain Vigil,) the last secretary of New Mexico under the Mexican government, and after the flight of Armijo the last Executive, formally turned the capital over to General Kearney, took the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, and continued to act as Secretary of the Territory up to the formal promulgation of the civil government under the "Kearney code," on the 22 d day of September, 1846, and the appointment of civil officers.

Charles Bent, an American merchant who, for many years, had been familiar with the country, the people and their language,—his wife a native of the country,—was very properly selected for Chief Executive; next in rank was the Secretary of the Territory. For this office, Donaciano Vigil was selected, as not only having given the highest possible evidence of friendship for the United States Government, but as combining the qualities of natural love for Liberty,—popularity among the masses of the people, and ability.

His perfect familiarity with the country, the people and its resources, made him of the highest possible advantage in council and to General Kearney and his successors.

PLOTS AND PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

His subtilness in discovering conspiracy became proverbial, and brought down on his devoted head mob violence and a necessity for guarding his movements. For a time, a guard was regularly detailed for service at his office, and for nearly two years his friends would not permit him to appear on the street without an eye to surroundings. The plot of December, 1846, for an uprising against the new authorities, was by him discovered and as a consequence defeated. In like manner other plots were discovered and defeated. In this, he was materially aided by the "common people," who remained from the first his steadfast friends. Nothing seriously detrimental to the new government, was ever attempted during the time he was connected with the Territorial government, but what he was advised of the movement in advance The people, in contradistinction to the leaders and their immediate friends, were specially interested in the permanent establishment of the new order of things. In the new, they had every thing to gain. Under the old, they had nothing to hope for.

TAOS INSURRECTION—ASSASSINATION OF GOVERNOR BENT.

In January, 1847, disturbance seemed imminent at Taos; the malcontents had succeeded in stirring up discontent and dissentions among the Pueblos and the more ignorant and vicious classes in remote districts. Governor Bent, thought to allay the growing storm by appearing in person among those he had lived for years; never doubting his personal influence would be equal to the emergency.

His friends sought to prevail upon him not to go to Taos until the troops could be sent with him. Secretary Vigil advised him the undertaking was rash and begged him not to think of it. Governor Bent persisted, however, and the result was a verification of their worst fears. The sad intelligence soon returned of his assassination, and that the insurrectionary storm was breaking with accelerating force. The regular troops that could be spared from Santa Fé, with a considerable force of volunteers, immediately took up the line of march for the seat of war. The troops were met near Cañada by the insurgent force,—the latter were driven, as they were also driven at El Embudo, and followed to the Taos Pueblo; where they made a stand for a time, but were doomed to suffer a crushing defeat.

APPOINTED GOVERNOR.

Secretary Vigil, by virtue of his office, succeeded Governor Bent in the Executive office; and a few months later was appointed to the office direct, by the following order.

"Head Quarters Ninth Military Department, Santa Fé, Dec. 17, 1847.

General Orders No. 10.

Lieutenant Governor Donaciano Vigil is hereby appointed Civil Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

By order of Brig. Gen. S. Price.

W. E. PRINCE,
A. D. C. & A. A. Adj't Gen."

The appointment was confirmed at Washington, and Governor Vigil remained the Chief Executive of New Mexico until the office was merged into the Department Commander, following the cessation of hostilities. Among his first acts as Governor was issuing a Proclamation, deprecating the assassination of Governor Bent and bidding for the apprehension of the chief conspirators.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

It was contemplated in the Proclamations of Gen Kearney, that New Mexico should have a Legislative Assembly. Accordingly, in response to repeated petitions from various sources, in the summer of 1847, Gov. Vigil issued a Proclamation for an election. Members were elected; and the first deliberative body convened in New Mexico under the United States Government met at Santa Fé on the 6th day of December, 1847; at which date, Governor Vigil delivered

THE FIRST MESSAGE.

This message, coming as it did from a native of the country, cannot be regarded as otherwise than memorable. It is a document that will ever be read with interest, especially for its comprehensive and ethical spirit. Not the least feature is that contemplating "freedom from revolutions and internal dissentions, the security of person and property" and the prosperity that must follow.

Among the subjects treated, which will be specially appreciated by those familiar with the gross irregularities ingrained in society and the whole administration under the old governments; he calls attention to the necessity for limiting and defining the powers of prefects, to the holding of them to a stricter accountability in their accounts; the necessity for some provision of law, to prevent the defrauding of the revenue, and also the defrauding of the Pueblo Indians; that cemeteries should be left to local control, open to all, and to optional religious ceremonies at burials; and a more equitable distribution of the water for irrigation, whereby the poor man, with his roods, should be placed on an equality with the rich man and his acres.

EDUCATION.

A large portion of the message was devoted to Education; to the almost entire absence of schools,—of their imperative necessity among a free people, and that such legislation should be had as would secure free public schools to the masses. We quote one paragraph from the translation: "In the contemplation of the in-
"stitutions of a free people, by those who
"do not enjoy the same benefits; they per-
"ceive, as by instinct that they too have
"rights, and they meditate over it until
"they assert them, value and enjoy them.
"It is only through the diffusion of know-
"ledge that a people are enabled to fol-
"low the example of those nations whose
"wise policy shows itself in the higher
"intelligence and happiness of its people.
"The world generally is progressive, and
"how can we avail ourselves of the ad-
"vancement, unless the people are educa
"ted."

Governor Vigil was found on the side of the people as against the imperious exactions and oppressions of the Priests; as well as against those of the politicians; both of which were alike resting as an incubus upon the country in 1846, rock-rooted and moss grown, in contradistinction of the most sacred rights and precious privileges of humanity, by the authority and prestige of nearly 8 centuries of Church and State combined. Not only his voice but his pen also were frequently brought to this service, as sundry pamphlets and newspaper articles still extant amply attest. He found no fault with the people for their unfortunate surroundings. He regarded the situation as the result of a vicious system: one for which they were not responsible; that was their misfortune. He had an abi[illegible] faith that with the conferring upon th[illegible] of enlarged powers, and as education [illegible]panded and enlarged their views, they [illegible] free-men, under a free governm[illegible] would gradually disintegrate the old [illegible]cious system, and in the end entirely [illegible] themselves from their oppressors [illegible] freely sought to impress upon [illegible] their duties under the enlarg[illegible] conferred on them by the U. [illegible]ment through free [illegible]

morbid sentimentality over those "many things which, however well they may be known, must never be mentioned," when any thing adversely either to the State or to the material interests of society. He believed with the old reformers, that the best safeguard of a free people under a free government, as before stated, was free-speech,—free-discussion. Hence, we find him grappling with and laying bare whatever effected human rights adversely; confronting alike all leaders, whatever their cast or profession, whenever their influence was cast in derogation of Liberty, either in the person or the conscience.

PROGRESS

Gov. Vigil lived to see his hopes and predictions largely consummated. The population of New Mexico more than doubled in a few years, over what it was after three centuries under the old regimes. Educational facilities have been extended. The nomadic tribes were no longer a terror to the border settlers; nor have the latter since the American occupation, by reason of Indian incursions, been subjected to a drain upon their time and resources, without compensation, in fighting them off, as was unfortunately the case previously. Mail routes and telegraphs now reach out in every direction over the Territory, where before they were virtually unknown. The old "Santa Fe trail" has passed into history, and has been supplanted by numerous iron trails now touching the borders of the Territory and bidding for its immense carrying trade. The shrill notes of the steam whistle awake the memories of the ancient yeomanry to the departed and departing glory of the screaking bull cart and braying pack animal. The Territory is freed of peonage and the possibility of human slavery. And the peace, prosperity, intelligence and happiness of the whole people has been materially increased. On the 11th day of October, 1848, Gov. Vigil was succeeded by Lieut. Col. Weshington, as civil and military Governor and commandant of the department. By request, Gov. Vigil accepted a reappointment as Secretary of the Territory, and in this capacity continued to serve the Territory with the same interest and efficiency as in the past, and until the formal organization of the Territory on the 3d of March, 1851, under the organic act.

DECLARE FOR A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT; BUT AGAINST SLAVERY.

A convention had been called to consider the form of government desirable and whether with or without slavery. This convention met at Santa Fe the day following the inauguration of Governor Washington. The late Governor had been elected a member of this convention from Santa Fe. Here again, when, the now well known fact is considered that the acquisition of New Mexico and California had for its special object, in political circles, the formation of several additional slave states, we find the power and influence of Gov. Vigil specially impressed for good. In the committee to draft a memorial to Congress, of which he was a member, he proved to be the controlling spirit, securing the inserting in and adoption of a report declaring distinctly in favor of a "Territorial civil Government," and that, "We do not desire to have domestic slavery within our borders." The report of the committee was adopted and finally signed by every member of the convention. In this connection it may be stated, that he was also opposed to the peonage system, and at different times sought the repeal of the statutes on peonage.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE USE OF THE CASTRENSE BY THE COURT

When Chief Justice Baker was about holding the first district court at Santa Fe under the organic act; it was the intention to use the castrense or military chapel, then on the south-side of the plaza for a court room. This was an act wherein Mr. Vigil felt that the rights or ancient usages of the church and of the people were being unnecessarily trampeled upon. It came to the attention of the court on the empanneling of the grand jury. Governor Vigil being one of the number summoned. The latter objected to being sworn, for the reason that "the court was being held in a place consecrated to sacred objects, that the forefathers of himself and many others present were there buried; that with all due respect to the civil authority he protested against the use of the chapel for civil purposes, and begged to be excused from serving the court where he could not help feeling that he was treading upon the ashes of his ancestors." His protest and request were deemed reasonable, and were respected. A room in the Palace was assigned for the use of the court thereafter.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE BISHOP.

With the establisment of the diocese of Santa Fe in 1850 and the coming of Bishop Lamy, with the radical changes following; also came in time formidable opposition from the old clergy and their adherents; in one instance, at least, resulting in riot and violence. Here the good offices of Governor Vigil were again made manifest in allaying asperities, councelling moderation and in a final yielding to the new episcopate authority. Thus, we find Donaciano Vigil, ever aiming to be just, whatever the interest effected; whether that of the people, the government, of religion, or the clergy.

AS A LEGISLATOR.

Under the organic act he was elected repeatedly to the Legislative Assembly; and was a member respectively for the House 2st session 51-53 and to the council of 7th, 8th, 13th and 14th session, the last being in 64-65. In Legislative matters, Governor Vigil, was as much the "watch-dog," so to speak, as the originating pushing member. He was dreaded in the partisan or factional caucus, and as a consequence was sometimes left out when jobbery was under consideration. The writer, some two years since, enquired of an old resident, something of a politician withal, "how Gov. Vigil was generally regarded when in active public life?" to which he replied:—"Oh! he was regarded as a clever old gentleman, was much respected, but rather impracticable. I noticed when he was in the Legislature, that if there was any matter of special importance up for consideration in the juntas, that the old Governor was liable to be counted out." It is needless to add, that in the estimation of the people, Governor Vigil could not have received a much higher commendation in Legislative affairs. In politics up to 1855, his associations had generally been with the democratic party. Subsequently, he took no active part in party politics, but ever remained a firm friend of the government and of the Union. At no time in his official acts, can he be said to have been really partisan. Indeed, he never was partisan in any sense, only as his party represented what he believed to be right. In May, 1853, Governor Vigil with Hon. Samuel Ellison, were commissioned by Governor Wm. Carr Lane, to proceed to the Navajo country to procure certain captives, and incidentally stolen stock. Among their escort, it may be noted, was Tosty Hosty of Jemez, the Nestor of Pueblo Indians, a character of some historical repute, and who is still alive. The commission was wholly successful in the restoration of the captives, notwithstanding a very defiant attitude among the Indians, and partially successful in the restoration of stock. The last position held by him was school commissioner in San Miguel county, under the school law of 1871-72. While the infirmaties of age made it quite impossible to be very active, he retained a lively interest in public schools to the last. He ever watched the course of Legislation having for its object progress in free public schools, and allways deprecated the defeat, as has been but too frequent, of such measures. While not specially active, in consequence of reasons stated; his record during the rebellion of 61-65 corresponded wholly with the unselfish patriotism and humanity, ever observable, as we have seen in his official and personal relations to the government and the people. He was in fact a stanch, uncompromising union man; as likewise have been the great majority of the native population at all times since the American occupation. In person he was tall and stately,—a powerful frame—only a few months previous to his decease, rode to Santa Fe from Pecos on horseback, an exercise he was specially fond of when not suffering from his ills, had an inspiring presence, was cheerful in conversation, given to a quiet joke, but always courteous and kind. At sight, he impressed others as a person of no ordinary character

HE WAS LIBERAL IN HIS CHARITIES;

for months at a time, while Secretary and Governor, dispensing the larger portion of his salary to the poor people; and this, notwithstanding he was himself always a *poor man or at best at no time having but* little more than his homestead. Referring to his conscientiousness, Ex-Attorney General R. H. Tompkins, recently stated, that "while it was difficult sometimes to convince him when in error, yet he was always willing to listen to reason; and when convinced none yielded more gracefully or cheerfully." All the old residents agree as to his uniform integrity, courtesy and high sense of honor.

HOW IT WAS UNDER THE OLD REGIME.

The writer, once questioned him as to his feelings towards the Mexican government, when resigning his commission and recommending the people to submit to the United States forces? The old patriot straightened very promptly and replied, "He felt very much as a son would feel towards a father who had given him little or no attention in his youthful days; except as he exacted his hard earnings; and left him to shift for himself when in trouble." Afterwards, we learned he had made a similar answer to a similar question asked him by Governor Munroe, in 1849.

CLOSING SCENES.—OBSEQUIES.

Governor Donaciano Vigil, died at the residence of his son Epifanio in the city of his birth and eventful career, on Saturday the 11th day of August, 1877 at 6:45 a. m. aged 75 years. A combination of asthma and hernia, which had troubled him more or less for many years, doubtless were the immediate causes of his death. He retained his faculties to the last, expressed resignation to his fate and expired without a struggle or convulsion. At this time, there are no two opinions as to his high character and patriotism, or to his sagacity as a statesman and reformer. His power and influence has been that of the man and not that of mere wealth or family. All now, cheerfully join in paying tribute to his memory. The response to the proclamation of the Governor, announcing his death, and calling a meeting at the Legislative hall to pay the honors due at the obsequies of the illustrious deceased, was responded to promptly and generally; and especially by those who had longest known him. The old citizen, the civil and military officers, the merchants, the native and foreign population, every body turned out on short notice. It was by far the largest and most distinguished gathering for many a day in New Mexico. It was the hearty acknowledgment and tribute of man's best nature, to a late distinguished citizen, officer and true man. His remains lay in state, draped with the flag of his adopted country, in the old "Palace," just where he had been almost uninterruptedly, for half a century, intimately and honorably associated with the affairs of New Mexico. A military guard was in attendance detailed from headquarters of the district, and flags were placed at half mast at the executive office, at military headquarters, at the post and by citizens. The obsequies were held at the cathedral, in the religious faith in which he had lived and died a christian communicant; and were followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends, civil and military officers and citizens generally. The history of the career of Donaciano Vigil, as a firm friend of Liberty and humanity, belongs to the people of New Mexico specially and to the country generally. It is a record which all may well feel proud of, and a record which the lovers of a free government will the more delight to honor, as they come to a greater familiarity and better understanding of his distinguished merits. It is a record which may well be specially studied and taught to the rising generation of New Mexico, as made, not only by a patriotic American citizen, but by one of their immediate race and worthy of their highest emulation.

"What is that word, honour? * * * Who hath it?
He that died o' Wednesday, * * *
Honour is a mere scutcheon."—*Shakespere.*

In conclusion, it may be well to remind the reader that many important facts have necessarily been omitted in the restricted space of a newspaper article; and to state that the data on which this paper has been prepared was received from personal conversations of the writer with Governor Vigil in his life time and with his son Epifanio, from old files and papers of the deceased, from public documents and from the personal recollections of Samuel Ellison and David J. Miller, old time residents of Santa Fe.

Sept 17 1877 Marshall A Upson appointed a Notary Public in and for Lincoln County (Roswell)

And now Marshall A Upson is appointed a Notary Public in & for Lincoln County to qualify within the year 1877, & date from day of qualification
Qualified Oct. 31. 1877 Term Expires Oct 31. 1881

Sept. 17 Pardon of Cruse Silva

Territory of New Mexico vs Cruse Silva } In Justice Court Santa Fe Co Ramon Sena J.P. On Complaint of Luis Salazar. Judgment for Fine & Costs August 1877

It appearing to the satisfaction of the undersigned that the assault complained of was provoked by those in whose behalf the complainant interfered; and the Justice of the Peace before whom said defendant was tried having appeared in person and recommended a pardon, Now Therefore by virtue of the power and authority vested in the Executive Office of the Territory, I, as acting Governor thereof hereby grant to said Cruse Silva a free and full pardon of and from the fine and costs imposed in said case and of and from every part thereof.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory at Santa Fe the Capital this 17th day of September A.D. 1877

W. G. Ritch

Commutation 1877

Sept 17 Territory of New Mexico } In Justice Court Before
vs } Raymundo J. P.
Cruz Silva } Santa Fe County
On Complaint of Juan Lerma

Judgment agt. defendant - fine $25.00
July 1877 Costs 3.50
$28.50
Paid by Deft on said judgt 8.00
Balance $20.00

It appearing to the satisfaction of the undersigned that the defendant is very poor; and that the amount paid on said judgment of fine and costs is, in view of said poverty, fully a just penalty for the offence committed;- as the same was personally stated by the complainant and the Justice of the peace before whom the case was tried;- Therefore by virtue of the power and authority vested in the Governor of the Territory;- I the undersigned, hereby grant a free, full and complete pardon to said Cruz Silva of and from said offence and of and from any balance due on said fine and costs from the said defendant.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory this 17th day of September A.D. 1877

Wm. Ritch
Act Governor
N.M.

Original

Commutation of Sentence

Executive Office
Territory of New Mexico

Territory of New Mexico
vs
Julian Padia & others

In Justice Court
Santa Fe County
Filomilo Garcia
J.P.

Complaint for assault & battery by Jesus Canovar May 1877
Verdict Guilty, & Judgment for

Fine	$25.00
Costs	4.50
	$29.50

In appearing to the satisfaction of the undersigned that the defendant Julian Padia is a poor man, that he had theretofore born a good character, that there are extenuating circumstances, and therefore that the fine is excessive:— I, M. G. Ritch, Acting Governor, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by law do commute said sentence & judgment of fine and costs to Five dollars and costs and that upon said Julian Padia paying said commuted sentence and judgment, he shall go free as though said sentence had never been passed upon him

Witness my hand & the Great Seal of the Territory this 20th day of September A.D. 1877

M. G. Ritch

309
Sept 21

1877

Henry Becker
Notary Public
in & for Santa Fe County

Henry Becker Commissioned a Notary Public in & for Santa Fe County this 21st September 1877 & delivered proof of qualification & qualifying within ninety days

Pardon
Sept 29
Filed

Territory of New Mexico
vs
Ysavel Arias &
Vicente Arias

In Justice Court
Before
Filomeno Coris J.P.
Assault & Battery

On complaint of Juana Baca & Benedicta Arnijo her son. Found guilty and each fined $5.00 and costs

It appearing from statements of responsible parties, to my satisfaction that great injustice has been done to the defendants, – in that if either party was guilty of the offence charged that it was the complainants and not the defendants; that the complainant Juana Baca is notoriously a quarrelsome and fighting character and that the defendants are generally quiet & peaceable in their habits and, as above, in Court for the first time; And it also appearing that said parties are very poor and unable to appeal from said unjust judgment. Now Therefore I do hereby grant a free & full pardon to the defendants Ysavel Arias and Vicente Arias of and from said fine and costs and of and from the sentence rendered in said suit,

Witness my hand, and the Great Seal of the Territory this 29th day of September A.D. 1877

W. G. Ritch
Act. Governor
N. M. T.

1877

Reward for Murderers of Benito Cruz and Martinez $500.

Sept. 28

"Proclamation of the Governor

Executive Office
Territory of New Mexico

Original

Whereas, it has been officially represented to this office that organized lawlessness prevails in Doña Ana and adjoining counties; that the people are powerless and terrorism prevails; that part of the work of said lawlessness was the murder of Benito Cruz and the assault on Old man Martinez for the purpose of robbery by two men directly concerned, at or near Colorado, in the county of Doña Ana, on or about the eighth day of September, 1877; and that said murderers are still at large.

Now Therefore, I M. G. Ritch, acting Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and lawful conviction of said two men of said crime, before the District Court, or a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the arrest and conviction as aforesaid of either of said two men.

Any and all good citizens are hereby authorized to pursue and arrest either or both of said men, and when arrested to be delivered into the custody of the Sheriff of Doña Ana County, taking his receipt therefor. This proclamation shall be a warrant of authority to any such citizen or citizens making such arrest and delivery, and to use such force as may be necessary to the arrest of said murderers.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory.

Done at Santa Fe this 28th day of September AD 1877

M. G. Ritch

By the Governor
Saml Ellison Asst Sec

Statement of the Transactions of the Execution Office wherein appearing for the year Ending September 30th 1877 Posted to the President of the United States per C.L.Y.S.B.

13 And now the acting Governor, William G. Ritch, A. appoints and commissions Thomas J. Hunt a Commissioner for New Mexico residing in the State of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia 212 South 5th St) to qualify within sixty days.
Qualified Oct 30. 1877, Term Expires Oct. 30, 1881

Precious Metals
16th Yield for year ending June 30th 1877 from Statement made up from Estimates of Experts & posted to the Director of the Mint in answer to his Enquiry

County	Gold	Silver	Total
Grant	$36,345.	$338,421.	$374,766
Colfax	120,000*		120,000
Bal. Cty.	20,000	10,000	30,000
	$176,345	$348,421	$524,766

One firm in Grant County Lewis & Ky & Company shipped during the Same period 1,500,000 pounds of copper
vol L.B. 154

* Wm Porter writes Dec 5/77 Gold yield Colfax $225,000 L.B. 166

Justices of the Peace Precinct 6
Oct. 19 Grant County
Wm J. Stevens Commissioned a Justice of the Peace for Precinct 6 Grant County on the appointment of the Board of County Commissioners, from Oct 8th 1877.

Notary Public
Valencia County
Lambert N. Hopkins
Appointed and Commissioned to qualify within ninety days of date from day of qualification.

3

1877

October

24 Justice of the Peace
A. L. Webb
Grant County, December 8
Commissioned on the
nomination of the Board of County
Commissioners to fill vacancy caused
by the resignation of William Gisdale
to date from October 16 1877

Election Proclamation
for Member of the Council
Valencia County

25th

Original

Proclamation. By the Governor.

Executive Office
Territory of New Mexico

Whereas, the resignation, bearing date September 25th 1877, of Hon. Antonio Robles, a member elect from Valencia County to the Council of the 25th Legislative assembly, to convene by law in January 1878, has been this day filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

Now, therefore, having accepted said resignation, in compliance with the Statutes, I, M. G. Ritch Acting Governor, hereby appoint the fourth Tuesday in November next, as the day on which an election shall be held in the several Election precincts of said county, the same being a council district, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of said member. The County Commissioners of said county ex officio of said Council district are accordingly hereby directed to "issue writs of election" as contemplated by law. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereunto affixed

Done at Santa Fe the Capital this 25th day of October 1877

M. G. Ritch

By the Governor
Saml Ellison Assistant Secretary

1877

November His Excellency Hon S B Axtell having returned issues the following

5th Pardon

Territory of New Mexico } In Justice Court
vs } Socorro County
Frederick Rettinger } (San Marcial)

Arrested and tried on Charge of Petit Larceny and sentenced to pay a Fine $50.— and Costs 14.— and to stand committed until paid

Whereas it appearing to the Satisfaction of the Governor of the Territory upon the representations of Hon James Shaw & other prominent citizens of Socorro County, Endorsed by the District Judge and Attorney General that the Offence on which said defendant was arrested and tried was trivial in character, the fine & costs exhorbitant & the defendant a man of previous good Character.

Now Therefore I do hereby grant to said defendant Frederick Rettinger a free & full pardon of and from said sentence fine and costs and of and from every part thereof

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand & the Great Seal of the Territory this 5th day of November A D 1877

(Seal)

S B Axtell

By the Governor
M. G. Ritch
Secretary N.M.

Entered of Record this 5th day of November 1877
M. G. Ritch
Secretary

1877

Notary Public

Nov 15 John H Kooger appointed in and for the County of San Miguel to qualify within ninety days. - (Reissued)

9 Thanksgiving Proclamation issued of which the attached is a true copy

Notary Public

26th James Corbin appointed in & for Grant County from January 16th 1878, providing he qualify on or before that date.
Qualified to date from Jany 16th 1878. Term Expires Jany 16/82

Dec 11 County Commissioner
Dist. 1. Colfax County - Jonathan Hunt commissioned to date from January 1st 1878 vice A J Howell resigned.

Dec 24 Notary Public
Socorro County (Ft Craig)
Edwin A Rigg Commissioned to date from day of qualification, to qualify within sixty days

Dec 24 Commissioner for New Mexico in Maryland (Baltimore)
John D Lipscomb Commissioned to date from day of qualification, to qualify within ninety days.

Dec 29 County Commissioner
Valencia County
J Romulo Balazar commissioned to date from Dec 29th 1877 vice J Francisco Chaves resigned

Nov 24 ~~Jonathan Fitch Prescott & Robert Long receivers Grant C~~
~~Florencio Gallegos Probate Judge & Jose de la Luz Sisneros Probate Clerk Dona Ana C~~
~~Commissioners & Justices of the Peace~~

Territory of New Mexico,

Proclamation by the Governor

—FOR—

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

Thursday, the Twenty-ninth Day of November,

Has been designated by the President as a day of Thanksgiving. I therefore request the people of this Territory to observe said day as such.

To refrain thereon from their usual avocations.

To meet for public worship and to rejoice and praise God for all the blessings we enjoy.

And I urgently request that on said day especially, we perform our whole duty to the poor, the prisoners and all the afflicted, and so far as lies in our power make it to all a day of Thanksgiving.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereto affixed.

Done at Santa Fe, the Capital, this 9th day of November, 1877, and of National Independence the one hundred and second.

S. B. AXTELL.

By the Governor:

W. G. RITCH, Secretary.

Pardon
Francisco Moya
Valencia Co.

Executive Office,
Santa Fe, N.M. Jan. 7th 1878.

In the case of Francisco Moya
Valencia County
Assault and Battery

Whereas the said Francisco Moya has already suffered imprisonment for the period of three months for said crime: And whereas it appears by his petition that he is a poor man and has a family to support, I therefore in consideration of these facts, do hereby grant him a full and free pardon, both from the fine and costs, and I hereby direct the Sheriff of Valencia County upon receipt of a copy of this pardon to release and set at liberty the said Francisco Moya.

S. B. Axtell,
Governor N. M.

By the Governor:
W. G. Rich
Secretary N. M.

Entered of record this 7th day of Jan. 1878.

W. G. Rich
Secretary

Message of the Governor to the 23 Legislative Assembly Delivered January 7th 1878 1st Joint Session

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives.

I welcome you to the ancient capital of New Mexico. You have come from your homes and your families, and abandoned for the time your daily occupations at the call of public duty. These are sacrifices which a popular form of government has a right to impose upon our leading citizens. You are requested to lay aside for a short time your own business, to divest yourselves of all selfish motives and merely personal considerations, and to work diligently for the public good. The people trust you with their dearest interest; they impose upon you a heavy task, but have unbounded faith in your fidelity and capacity. You are entrusted by them with the sacred duty of making their laws. May the Supreme Lawgiver of the Universe, in His infinite fullness, endow you with wisdom sufficient for your task.

You will consider that the happiness and prosperity of the people are not best promoted by a multitude of laws but rather by the clearness and simplicity of a few just enactments. Many and intricate laws confuse the people and are a snare to their feet. Let your aim be the public good and your motto "A few plain laws faithfully executed." Wisdom will rather point you to amending existing statutes, than to passing many new ones. I will proceed in what I consider to be my official duty, respectfully to make to your Honorable Body such recommendations and offer some suggestions for your consideration.

The Territory.

The general condition of the Territory is far more prosperous and promising now than it has ever been before. Railroads are rapidly approaching us from the North and the West; the telegraphic wire has been extended the entire length of the Territory, and connects us with Sonora, Texas, Mexico, Arizona and California. Improved ma

roads have given us cheaper freights and quicker communication with our neighbors. Postal service has been extended to every important town in the territory, and daily mails increase the intelligence and stimulate the desire for knowledge among our people. With the exception of Taos and a portion of Rio Arriba County, our crops have been abundant; and in all parts of the territory the increase of our flocks and herds, both in quality and quantity has been everything we could desire. Our mines have yielded rich returns for the labor expended and our citizens are generally prosperous and contented.

With the exceptions of some difficulties attendant upon the removal of the Hot Springs Indians to Arizona, which inflicted severe injuries upon Grant County, we are at peace with all the tribes and have suffered but very little at the hands of Indians during the past two years. We are constantly receiving valuable additions to our population by immigration, and have many reasons to be thankful to the Giver of all good for the many blessings we enjoy.

The territory is nearly free of debt, and our rate of taxation, about one per cent., is exceedingly low compared with other states and territories. The New Mexicans are conservative; their age and traditions make them so. They are old fashioned enough to desire to keep out of debt, and do not consider that change is necessarily improvement, yet when fully convinced that progress demands radical changes they will make them with alacrity.

The Condition of the Counties.

The system of Boards of County Commissioners is universal in the United States. There is no other method known, and it is doubtful if any other could be devised so well adapted to the purpose for which they are established, within the limits of their delegated powers; they are a local government; they are to establish and keep in repair public roads and bridges; to appoint the county officers; to build public buildings; of all descriptions are generally to take care of the public business. Their meetings are public and they should be required to have their proceedings in some newspaper within their county published. Sometimes their proceedings at every session should be published; these boards to be efficient they should thoroughly

the amount of money they can use in a year or more. This may be all taken by warrants issued, the only condition being that they "to pay as they go!" To enable the counties to get on this policy, I recommend that, we pass a law authorizing and requiring the Comptroller to issue warrants, giving county bonds for these warrants. Let these bonds draw a low rate of interest, need scarcely be the commissioners to sell them for the most county bonds a sum of money sufficient to pay this side of every six months. This will give the bonds at once a ready and to place value. Thus the future provide that no county warrants shall be drawn nor any county indebtedness contracted unless there is cash in the county treasury sufficient to pay the same. This will not only start the counties on a cash basis but will keep them so. I recommend new laws in such a way that the counties will be allowed to retain all the moneys they collect from every source, except the portion set apart by law to the State, and make this portion just as small as possible. We are in debt in a most shameful way and have but little property to show for it. Let us resolutely resolve to pay off our debt, and never run it again. The history is nearly two of debt, bonds are at par, and her warrants are almost equal to cash in the treasury. I have confidence that if law adopt my suggestions, the counties will at once immediately be in the best condition.

The Public Health.

The most and the most important object of preventing disease appeals to the noblest impulses of your hearts. If to heal the sick is a noble work, how much more sacred is to prevent disease? The most prodigality is the waste of necessary life. The state has a direct interest in the life and health of every citizen. Labor is the power of all communities, for it produces all, and without good health there can be no good labor. Sickness also the substance of families and impoverishes the state. Disease brings poverty and unhappiness and these are the fruitful sources of crime. The spirit of murder always flows to those who permit the loss of human life by criminal negligence. The public health has been badly neglected and the crime of shedding innocent blood lies near our doors.

The small pox has slain thousands of our people

and we have stood idly by. The people look imploring hands to heaven and neglect the means which God has placed out to prevent the disease. It is insulting God to call upon him to do our work. In His Providence He has pointed to vaccination as a sure preventive of this fatal disease, and the people with criminal negligence have refused to act. Let such laws be passed at this session as shall render a recurrence of this disease impossible. I recommend that the County Commissioners in each county be empowered to act as a board of health and that they be clothed with ample powers for the discovery, removal and prevention of whatever is prejudicial to public health, and especially that a law be passed requiring all the people to be vaccinated, and also laws as to the treatment of persons affected with this loathsome and fatal disease — a disease which ought never to be seen in a country so healthy and sparsely populated as New Mexico. Its prevalence in our midst not only implies but proves ignorance and stupidity of the greatest kind.

Public Schools.

A republic is especially dependent upon the people for its success. In other forms of government a superior class, if intelligent and virtuous, can impose and execute laws, which shall secure life, liberty and property to all citizens. But in a republic the majority of the people govern — not only enact the laws but execute them. If the people are not intelligent and just life and property are not secure. It is not sufficient that wise men founded the republic, and established its constitution and laws, but wise men must be found to execute these laws and enact new ones as emergencies may require. Nor will it answer in a popular government that a few men should be wise — a large majority must be wise and just or the laws will not be enforced. It requires twelve men of intelligence and good judgment to find a bill of indictment. It requires a unanimous verdict to convict a criminal. If any one of the twelve be prejudiced by vicious and ignorant men can defeat justice. It may be safe therefore to assert that a popular form of government can only be a success when the people are generally intelligent and just. Our hope to reach this desirable result is by means of universal education. The people must all be

taught to reason, to exercise judgment and to rely upon themselves—boys because they will become men and be called to act as voters and jurors; girls because they will become wives and mothers, and thus exercise mighty influence upon society—all must be educated. Parents who have the means can and ought to select their own schools and adopt their own methods of education, but it is the duty of your honorable body to provide schools for the poor. Former legislative assemblies have already generously set apart one-fourth of all the taxes for the support of public schools. You are to consider if this fund is properly expended and whether or not the laws in relation to it need any amendments. It is within your own knowledge whether or not competent teachers are employed, suitable school rooms provided, and suitable text books put into the hands of the children.

I respectfully suggest that you appoint a committee to compile all the laws relating to this subject, and that you diligently consider whether any improvements can be suggested to existing laws, or any new laws passed to render the system more efficient. Next, if not all our states and territories have an office known as Superintendent of Education, whose duty it is to visit all the counties and inspect personally the condition of the public schools. Would it not be wise for us to follow their example in this respect?

I also recommend that you abolish the county boards of school commissioners and impose the duties which they now perform upon the county commissioners. This will save some expense and probably secure the best men in each county. It may also be wise to authorize the county commissioners to employ some competent person to act as county superintendent of education, and report to the general superintendent, should you establish that office. A complete census of all the children should also be taken. The important subject rests with you; the territory has done well to make a beginning—let us go forward bravely to complete this noble work.

National Assistance for Education.

The President in his recent message has

a noble stand in favor of national aid to the states and territories. He says: "It is vain to hope for the success of a free government without the means of educating the intelligence of those who are the source of power." Again, speaking of the District of Columbia, he says: "I desire also to ask your special attention to the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the public schools of the District by supplemental aid from the national treasury." And again speaking of the southern states, he says: "I shall be glad to give my approval to any appropriate measures which may be enacted by Congress for the purpose of supplementing by national aid the school system of education in those States and in all States." The President carefully guards his language when speaking of the states, always jealous of their reserved rights; he simply proposes to supplement by national aid their local systems of education, leaving them entirely free to establish such systems as they may deem best. As to the territories there is no such delicacy necessary, Congress has full power not only to supplement by national aid our local systems of education, but when such system is imperfect it is the right, nay, it is the duty of Congress to perfect and establish a proper system, and support it by aid from the national treasury.

The relation of a territory to the national government has been compared to that of a minor child to its parent. The comparison is not far fetched. There are many points of resemblance. We come to our fathers here and say, "we pray for bread of knowledge; give us education or we die". One generation of men has passed away and another taken its place, since this territory belonged to the United States, and yet it is a fact undisputed by all, that we have to day no proper system of common schools. Neither the Quaker nor this honorable body speak the English language, and our people, as a body, are uneducated. These are painful admissions, and bring a blush of shame on all our faces. While we might have done more, the national government has done nothing. Therefore respectfully recommend that you memorialize Congress to establish a system of public education in this territory and to assist in its support by aid from the national treasury.

The U. S. Army.

The citizens of New Mexico have every reason to be grateful to the officers and men of the regular army,

who have been and now are stationed in New Mexico, especially to Brevet Major General John Pope commanding this Department. While officers and soldiers they have not forgotten that they are also citizens, and by the uniform respect which they have shown for civil law they have inspired our people with additional reverence for legally constituted authority. The army has been the benefactor of New Mexico. It has subdued the Indians, and made it possible to pasture our flocks and herds in all parts of the Territory. It has constructed many valuable wagon roads, and left them free for the use of all our citizens. It has been a liberal purchaser of our surplus products. It has introduced many improvements in methods of building, and in various ways helped to educate our labor and greatly increase the general intelligence of our people. Whatever grievances older and better established communities may have to complain of at its hands, to the frontier the Army is only a blessing.

The present District Commander, Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry, is deservedly popular with all the citizens of New Mexico. He has shown that he is interested in our prosperity. He has visited every portion of the territory, and familiarized himself with our resources and our wants. He has been vigilant to prevent Indian outbreaks, and when they have occurred has been prompt to suppress them. Had his force been sufficient he could have saved many valuable lives lost by the blunder of removing the Hot Spring Apaches to Arizona. We need more troops in the Territory. In the North the Utes roam at will over the country; in the South the Mescalero Apaches are still worse, extending their depredations into the settlements of Texas, and even to the cities of old Mexico. We have a direct and positive interest that Indians who have reservations should be confined to them. We are excluded from these reserved lands. Large tracts are taken from us and set apart for their exclusive use, and if they are not confined to their limits we only are the losers. The Navajoes have a reservation some 50 by 90 miles, upon which we dare not enter, yet they scarcely dare not cultivate and pasture their flocks in all parts of the Territory. The Mescaleros and Utes only remain in their agencies long enough to receive their annuity goods and rations. The Indian agents are not to blame for this. They might as well attempt to

down the mind so to keep it muzzled and disarmed indefinitely on a reservation. The government must abandon all ideas of Indians obtaining a living by hunting. Deprive them of ponies and weapons, compel them to submit to rules and attend roll calls, erect good strong guard-houses and fence them when they commit crimes, and convince them that the hand which is strong enough to feed them is strong enough to restrain them. After they learn obedience, sheep might be permitted them in small numbers, and in time they would learn to raise their own mutton, and to weave their own blankets, and raise their own corn. They can do it in this territory as well as our manufacture—as well as the peaceable Indians do—and they will do it whenever the government gives them to understand that they must do it.

Bad White Men.

Besides bad Indians we have bad white men who need the strong hand of government to restrain them from preying upon their fellow men. I will cite a recent instance in Lincoln County, for the purpose of stimulating you to memorialize Congress to permit the regular troops to aid the civil authorities of New Mexico to preserve the public peace. Four desperate men, outlaws and robbers, were roaming over Lincoln County; the sheriff raised a posse of some thirty men, surrounded their camp and made them prisoners. He brought them to Lincoln, within nine miles of Fort Stanton, and confined them in such a jail as a new county in a new country is able to have—a small built of logs; he armed them and placed over them such a guard as a new and poor county is able to furnish. The depredations of the prisoners extended over the vicinity to the number, it is said, of thirty men, and were such publicly that they intended to rescue them. The sheriff applied to the commander of Fort Stanton for troops to protect his jail; the troops could not be furnished. Colonel Pennington, the Commander of Fort Stanton is as good a man as there is in the army, but he had no authority to grant this request. The rescue was made and these desperadoes were set at liberty. These men had among other crimes stolen horses from the Mescalero Indian agency, belonging to the United States; they were under indictment in the United States District Court, yet United States troops within nine miles of the place could not be employed to guard them. These four men and twenty

to daily echo resound them are still at large, fiercely avenging and heard encouraging and murder. Yet four companies of United States troops are standing idly by, fettered and entangled by somebody's theories. It is but justice to the commander of the district, and the commanders of the various posts, to say that they are entirely willing to aid the civil authorities, to preserve the public peace, if only they are authorized to do so. Would it not be wise to make an exception in favor of the territories, and permit the troops to aid in service of criminal process, and when it was necessary also to keep the prisoners at the guardhouses of the posts.

Territorial Prison.

I recommend that you pass a law creating a board of prison commissioners whose duty it shall be to obtain a suitable tract of ground for the site of a territorial prison, some point accessible to all the counties, near to abundant wood, water and building material, and direct them to commence at once the erect upon this site a territorial prison; and as soon as they have a building sufficient to accommodate prisoners and guards empower them to require the sheriffs of the several counties to bring them the convicts from their jails, that they may thus use do convict labor of the territory to assist them in erecting other buildings. Give the power to judges to sentence forever convicted of crimes against the laws of the territory to hard labor in this territorial prison, and require the counties to pay into the territorial treasury, to be placed at the credit of the prison fund, the sum of —— per day for keeping their convicts, paying the same sums which they now pay to keep them in the county jails. These jails, as a rule, are filthy, insecure and a disgrace to a civilized community. As the work on the territorial prison progresses shops can be erected, brick yards and stone quarries worked, and large and permanent buildings erected, sufficient to accommodate all convicts sent to the prison. In such an institution prisoners can be taught order, obedience, cleanliness and industry, and in time the institution made self-sustaining. To lay the expense of ground, officers' quarters I advise you to issue a sufficient number of

lands, to pay the institution for ten years, till the next meeting of the legislature, and also carefully to entreat the national government to assist you in this much necessary and laudable undertaking. It will not require a large amount of money to commence, for it is quite practicable that a site can be obtained on public land, which the United States government would cheerfully donate to the territory. It is quite probable, also, that the prisoners convicted could be selected from men who would be willing to give their time to this work gratis; provided, only, that their necessary expenses were paid. Let us make a beginning now, in the full faith that if we are in earnest we cannot fail.

Apportionment.

The great increase of population and wealth in the extreme northern and southern counties within the last two years makes a new apportionment absolutely necessary. The Attorney General assures me there is no legal obstacle in the way and I most earnestly recommend the legislature to make a new apportionment of the members of the Council and House of Representatives among the several counties and districts according to their population. There is nothing more destructive of that peace and harmony which is the vital breath of societies than injustice. The counties of Lincoln, Gray, Grant and Lincoln, together, had one member of the Council, Yavo alone elects two.

Grant county ought to have a member of the Council and the other counties named another member. Their total voting population is about two thousand, while Yavo with a vote of only fifteen hundred and sixty has two representatives and three representatives.

Cruelty to Animals.

The intelligent man regards the life of his beast. Cruelty to animals leads directly to cruelty to women and children, to violence and murder, and all wanton cruelty is intrinsically criminal. Cruelty is the same vice whether exercised towards a human being or a dumb creature. All games or sports which destroy life or torture anything should be prohibited under severe penalties; such exhibitions are unworthy of our civilization and tend directly to brutalize all who engage in them whether as actors or applauding and condemning spectators.

If you do not think it wise to restrain the brutal ferocity of bad men when exercised upon dumb creatures let me implore you to pass a law forbidding wanton cruelty inflicted upon human beings.

Justice Courts and Constables.

These courts and these officers are gaining a most unenviable reputation throughout the territory. In this city they have become an intolerable nuisance. I urgently request you to abolish these courts in the city of Santa Fé and to establish in their stead a superior court, presided over by a judge who shall be appointed, not elected, and who shall receive a fixed salary instead of fees. Let there also be a clerk and interpreter, each receiving a fixed salary, and ordain that all fines and fees be paid over to the treasurer of Santa Fé county. The one abomination, intolerable above all others, is a corrupt court. The one kind of robbery which at the same time insults and degrades a man, is to be robbed by the officers of the law, under the disgusting pretext of administering public justice.

Carrying Concealed Weapons.

I recommend that the statute against carrying arms be repealed. The constitution of the United States provides that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." Recent barbarous events have proved that it is not safe to travel unarmed on our highways, even in the vicinity of towns. And when the traveler reaches a town, it often happens that he has no convenient place to deposit his arms, and he is often arrested and severely fined for having on his person the means of defending himself against the infamous assassins infest our territory.

Criminal Law.

The law allowing juries to fix the penalty in criminal cases is a bad law. In one notorious case recently, in the city of Santa Fé, the perpetrators of as cold blooded and horrible a murder as ever was committed, were punished by the jury with one years imprisonment in the county jail. This was not a case of killing only, nor of ordinary frontier homicide. It was a murder in the

that dreadful word, committed in a dwelling house in the night time, for plunder, on the person of an old man who was beaten to death with clubs and bottles! A murder commenced with burglary and followed by robbery! And the sentence by the jury in this case was — one year in the county jail.!

The law also in relation to coroner's inquest is defective and badly executed. This is a most important investigation, taking place while all the facts are fresh, while tracks can be followed, while witnesses can easily be found — and in all cases of homicide, this coroners inquest is of the utmost importance to the grand jury and the district attorney. It is not merely for the purpose of taking charge of the effects of the deceased and of burying the dead body, but to aid in cases of murder, to arrest and convict the criminal. I do not hesitate to say that in very many cases the coroners inquest is the most important step in all the criminal proceedings in such a case. It is in the nature of an examination by a grand jury, with the advantage of inspection of the body and of all the circumstances surrounding the killing while they are still fresh. I dwell upon this because a justice of the peace in the city of Santa Fé, only a few days ago, while acting as coroner, declined to take testimony even to identify the deceased, declaring that he had no power to call witnesses! All the testimony should be reduced to writing, and filed with the clerk of the probate court for the use of the grand jury.

Assessments.

I recommend that three assessors be appointed by the county commissioners, one from each supervisor district, that they be paid by the day such wages as the board of commissioners may think proper to allow them, and that they be required to return all the property within their respective districts to the county commissioners; stating the owners when known, and when not known stating that fact, stating the number of animals, the value of improvements, the amount of money, and, in brief, all property of every name and description, that all may be subject to taxation according to the amount of property they have in their possession. That no man is to be asked what he is worth, but is to be required

to state under oath what property he has in his possession or under his control. Whenever any assessor fails to perform his duty, confer power upon the commissioners to remove him and appoint another in his stead. Make it the duty of assessors to ascertain what grants of land any person owns or claims, or what interest in said grants, and where grants exist and the owners are non-resident or unknown, let this fact, with the value of said grant, be returned and assessment made against the land that it may be sold to pay its taxes. Enforce by rigid assessments equal taxation, and we shall have overflowing revenues.

The County Poor.

I do not consider it wise to undertake to establish any central asylum for the poor. The territory has no money except what she derives from the counties. The transportation of the poor to a central asylum would be expensive and the best plan is for each county to provide for its own; this of course the commissioners can do better than any other persons, for they are advised at all times of the exact condition of the county funds. The cheapest and most satisfactory way undoubtedly is to provide for them in their own homes giving such sums weekly or monthly as the county can afford. Our population is frugal and charitable and the poor will not be a great burden upon the tax payers. If you empower as I have recommended, the various boards of commissioners to act also as boards of health, they will be enabled to provide medical attendance and medicines for the poor at the expense of their counties.

Courts and Jurors.

Jurors in civil cases should be paid by the litigants, and in criminal cases by their own counties not exceeding one dollar per day. It is safe for the counties to audit all these bills and pay them; it is not good business sense to collect the money in the county and send it to Santa Fe for the simple and very simple purpose of having it returned to the county. The counties must pay their own court expenses; clerks and sheriffs should also be paid in civil cases by the litigants. You must

bear in mind that the territory has not one dollar of money, except what the counties give her. Appropriate to the territory from the county taxes simply and only what will defray her actual expenses. The Auditor has furnished you a detailed statement of all the territorial expenses. I believe and am proud of the fact, that our territorial affairs are faithfully managed. I propose to retain the same officers for the next two years, and we know within a few dollars exactly what our expenses will be. There is no foundation whatever in fact for the assertion that there is at Santa Fé a "ring" or combination of men who desire to plunder the Territory. We have neither schemes, jobs nor buildings on which to squander the people's money. Our salaries are light, our office expenses almost nothing—we are frugal even to parsimony. The territorial officers respectfully and earnestly request you to critically examine their accounts, and subject their official conduct to the most rigid scrutiny.

Public Buildings.

The halls in which you meet have received some slight repairs; these were absolutely necessary. The Secretary of the territory, who is also the custodian of the building, has given his personal attention to this subject, devoting several weeks of his time without any extra compensation whatever. He deserves your thanks for his fidelity and skill, and his attention to your comfort and convenience. Most of this work has been paid for, out of the national treasury. There is a small sum still due, for which I trust you will make an appropriation.

Death of Governor Vigil.

Since the meeting of the last Legislative Assembly we have been called upon to pay the last sad rites to the mortal remains of one of our early governors under the U. S. government, and one of the most illustrious of the long line of Governors who have been called to the executive office in New Mexico. The friend of liberty in a broad sense, a benefactor of his country and people, the name of ex-Governor Donaciano Vigil has become a synonym for good; and his memory, as of right it should, will be held sacred in the hearts of his country-

men and of all admirers of true manhood. Hon. W. G. Titcomb Acting Governor in my absence from the territory, announced the sad event by proclamation, and called a meeting of citizens in this hall, which was responded to in a manner worthy of so great an occasion. It remains for you to give such further emphasis to the event as in your judgment shall be fitting to the memory of the illustrious dead.

Hon. Louis Clark.

In like manner and for like purpose I announce the death by assassination of Hon. Louis Clark, of Rio Arriba, a member of the Council in the 22d Legislative Assembly. He was a good man and true, and the voice of his blood, still unavenged, cries to Heaven not only against his murderers but against all who either through wickedness or cowardice refuse to enforce the law, and to punish those monsters who are guilty of shedding innocent blood. The cries of his orphan children will yet pluck down red hot vengeance upon the heads of the guilty community that tolerates his murderer in their midst unpunished.

Finance.

The total expense of the territory for the past two years has been twelve thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, paid out for the following items:

Salary Attorney General	$1.150.00
Second district	833.33⅓
Third district	933.33⅓
Territorial Treasurer	2,043.33⅓
Stationery	100.00
Auditor	2,075.62
Stationery	100.00
Adjutant and Quartermaster General	768,25
Librarian	299.50
Stationery	600
Public Printing	2,438.54
Telegraphing Secretarys office and translation of Poll Books	38.3[illegible]
Blank Book for Treasurer	6.[illegible]
Warrants for Auditors' office	3[illegible]

Repairing seal	3.00
Desk, table and chairs	49.50
Interpreters of the Legislative Assembly	640.00
Postage, expressage, etc.	69.00
Sisters of Charity	346.66
Rewards by Governor	666.66
Total expense	12,653.72

The payment of $1,200 per year to the Sisters of Charity, which had been continued for ten years, has very properly been stopped. It is not honest to give public money to private individuals. I also recommend that you require the Auditor to make an estimate of the total amount which will be required for public printing, and that you appropriate this amount and not permit him to go beyond it. This work ought also to be open to competition, and let to the lowest bidder. I ask you to make specific appropriations for all territorial expenses. There should be as little discretion as possible left with any officer. There is neither sense nor honesty in conducting public business in any different methods from those usually pursued in private affairs. Interpreting for the legislature is a useless and disgusting expense, and a disgrace to the territory. After thirty years occupation of the country, there is not a man in it of sufficient intelligence to be elected to the legislature who does not understand both languages. I hope there will be no further provision for mendicants in this direction.

The total amount paid into the treasury from the 16th of November, 1875 to the 30th of November 1877 is $118,038-36⅔. Of this amount, $33,395,05⅔ was received for licenses, and fines, and $84,643,31 for property taxes. I have no hesitation in saying that the licenses are too high, and tax enterprise and let property escape; and many men by paying both license and property tax, pay double taxes. Of this total amount collected we have paid back to the counties, for jurors, witnesses, bailiffs, fees of district and attorney general, sheriff, clerks fees, and commissions of county assessor, the total sum of $41,179 82½. Add to this territorial expenses elsewhere stated and the balance of the amount collected has been paid for interest on bonds and to redeem outstanding warrants. The Auditor and Treasurer will present you a very full and satisfactory

reports which you will undoubtedly order printed in both languages and freely circulated. There will be no good feeling in this territory on the subject of tax paying until the tax payers are fully informed of what becomes of the money. Two years ago we had outstanding warrants to the amount of $27,394,70 Coupons unpaid $9,650,00 and $59,800,00 bonds.

On the 30th day of November last our account stands as follows:

Bonds unpaid	$45,500,00
Warrants outstanding	913,98
Coupons	89500
Total	$47,308,98
Cash in the Treasury	1,210,76
Total debt	46,098,22

There is due from the counties to the territory from 1870 to 1877 the total sum of $76,461,61 3/4. Nearly the whole of this is due from Colfax, and San Miguel Counties; Colfax owing $32,746,32½ and San Miguel $21,428,81 3/4. Of this large sum marked against Colfax County $25,486,74½ is for the year 1873. The largest amount against San Miguel County is for 1877, which amounts to $7,318,15. The auditor in his report says the present sheriff of San Miguel County has paid nothing on the taxes of the present year, and still owes considerable on licenses. He also says the present sheriff of Lincoln County has paid nothing during his present term of office. The unfortunate condition of the counties demands your careful consideration. It might be wise for you to pass a law authorizing the attorney general to settle with them on equitable terms and receive to the use of the territory, county bonds in payment of their indebtedness, and empower the boards of County Commissioners to prosecute delinquent officials if there are any. The facts are not fully in my possession and I am not willing to accuse any officer of being delinquent until I know him to be so. If my suggestions made elsewhere in this message are followed all this trouble will be remitted to the counties. The revenues of Santa Fe alone are more than enough to pay all territorial expenses, and it is a flat absurdity for the territory to collect money from the counties and then ~~pay~~ back to them.

Grant county has paid into the treasury of the territory $8,439,05⅔ and has drawn out $5,368,21, contributing in fact to the territory the sum of only three thousand and seventy dollars and eighty four cents, while Santa Fé county has paid in the sum of $28,427,07 and drawn out only $2,564,02, leaving a balance of $25,863,05 to the use of the territory—thus not only paying all the territorial expenses amounting to the sum of $12,653,72, but contributing $13,216,33 to the other counties. Lincoln county has drawn out of the treasury $6180,91½ and paid in $2.452,41½. San Miguel county has paid in $10,709,41, and drawn $6,576,21. I do not think it necessary to quote further from the Auditors report, but earnestly request that you set to work at once to remodel the whole financial system of the territory. You must make the courts as near self-sustaining as possible, requiring litigants to pay the fees in civil cases, and in criminal cases reducing the fees of witnesses and jurors to $1 per day, and pay them out of the county treasury in the counties where the cases are tried. I desire also that you make specific appropriations for all territorial expenses—for salaries, for contingent expenses, for public printing, for payment of interest on bonds, for rewards by the Governor and so with all the expenses. Leave as little as possible to the discretion of officers. I also believe it would be better to have a collector of revenue in each county, apart from the sheriffs office. These are questions, however, for your wisdom to determine.

Conclusion.

Your time is limited to forty days. It will require earnest work from the first day of the session to the last. The law empowering the county commissioners to attend to all local affairs releaves you from the labor of special legislation, and you are free to devote yourself to general legislation adapted to the wants of the whole territory. I shall be most happy to assist you to the best of my ability in your arduous labors, and shall feel honored if you will freely consult with me in regard to all matters affecting the welfare, progress and development of the territory.

S. B. Axtell.

January 8th 1878.

1878

Jan 15 Notary Public
Taos County
Leandro Martinez Appointed and Commissioned as such this day, to qualify within ninety days

" Notary Public
Mora County
David Martinez Appointed and Commissioned as such this day to qualify within ninety days

19 Notary Public
Valencia County
Lambert N Hopkins
Fort Wingate
Appointed & commissioned as such this day to qualify within ninety days.
Qualified from April 15. 1878

Jan 25 1878 The following entitled enrolled Acts, Memorials and Joint Resolutions of the 23rd Legislative Assembly are filed in the Secretary's Office.

1 Jan. 16 An Act to establish District Courts in the several Counties of this Territory, and to fix the terms thereof.

" 18 An Act appropriating thirty-one dollars for the payment of two Flags and two territorial Maps.

" 23 An Act to incorporate the Society of the Jesuit Fathers in New Mexico. Purports to have been passed over the Governor's veto.

" 24 An Act designating the pay of interpreters of the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico in their session of 1878. Purports the same as above.

" 24 An Act repealing an Act relative to the burial of the dead. Purports the same as above.

" " An Act to repeal an Act annexing the County of Colfax to the County of Taos for all judicial purposes.

1878

Jan. 24 An Act repealing an Act entitled an act defining the duties of the Mayordomos of ditches in precinct No 12 of the County of Valencia, approved January 14th 1876.

" " An Act legitimizing a son born to Teodosio Maldonado and Santos Martin, residents of the County of Mora, in the Territory of New Mexico.

" " Memorial to the Congress of the United States, and Joint Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico praying for the establishment of certain telegraph line

10 " Memorial to the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, relative to public lands and their survey and sale.

" " Joint Resolution for an apportionment to be made for members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico.

" " An Act for indexing the records affecting real estate in the different Counties.

" " An Act repealing an Act providing for the further exemption from jury duty approved December 21 1875.

" " An Act to provide where suits before justices of the peace shall be brought.

Mandate on Requisition of the Governor of Colorado for Pablo Garcia & Salvador Cordova Fugitives

Jany 25 Executive Department Territory of New Mexico

Whereas it appearing from the requisition of his Excellency the Governor of the state of Colorado bearing date Nov 13th 1877 and from the affidavit and Warrant of the Justice of the Peace thereto attached that Pablo Garcia and Salvador Cordova alias Cordober stand charged with the crime of Murder committed in the county of Conejos and that said Garcia and Cordova alias Cordober are fugitives, and in this territory. Now Therefore in pursuance of law I do command any and every sheriff of the territory or other officer of competent authority in whose hands this warrant may be placed to arrest the said Pablo Garcia and Salvador Cordova alias

Cordober and him or them safely keep and deliver to L. S. Hersey the duly authorized agent of the state of Colorado reserving to said Garcia and Cordova alias all legal rights.

You will without unnecessary delay make due and full return to me of your doings hereon. Hereof, fail not!

Witness my hand and ~~my~~ the great seal of the territory this 25th day of January A. D. 1878

{Seal}

By the Governor
W. G. Ritch
Secretary of the Territory.

S. B. Axtell
Governor

Endorsement

Executive Office
Territory of New Mexico

Whereas their is reason to believe that the within named persons charged with murder are fugitives in the Northwestern portion of the territory, and far removed from officers of the law

Now therefore I hereby appoint and authorize L. S. Hersey as a special officer to arrest said Garcia and Cordova alias and him or them safely keep and deliver to the authorized agent of the State of Colorado appointed to receive them.

Witness my hand and the seal of the territory this 25th day of January A. D. 1878

{Seal}

By the Governor
W. G. Ritch
Secretary of the territory

S. B. Axtell
Governor

A True Record Entered Jan. 25 1878
W. G. Ritch Secretary

Requisition on the Governor of Colorado for Thomas Payard

Return on above Page 343

Territory of New Mexico
Executive Department
Santa Fe Jan'y 30 1878

1878

To the Governor of Colorado

Whereas, it appears by the annexed documents, which are hereby certified to be authentic, that Thomas Payard stands charged with Grand Larceny committed in the territory of New Mexico and information having been received that the said Thomas Payard had fled from justice, and taken refuge in the State of Colorado. And the Attorney General having recommended the granting of the requisition, Therefore I Samuel B. Axtell Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, have thought proper in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, to demand the surrender of the said Thomas Payard as a fugitive from Justice and that he be delivered to W. B. Tipton, who is hereby appointed the Agent on the part of the territory to receive him.

Seal

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory affixed at the City of Santa Fe this the 30th day of January, A. D. One Thousand Eight hundred and seventy eight and of the Independence of the United States the 102nd

By the Governor
W. G. Ritch
Secretary of the Territory.

S. B. Axtell
Governor

A true record Entered this January 30th 1878
W. G. Ritch
Secretary

Jany 31 Commission issued to
Frank Saunders of Broadst N.Y.
appointed & Commissioned
Qualify within 60 days

15 Feb 2. An Act to declare the adoption of Felicitas and Bernardo de Jesus Lujan natural children of Jesús Sanchez deceased.

" " An Act to legitimize Cruselio Gonzales.

" " An Act to legitimize Juanita Hutchason.

" " Joint Resolution to appoint a Joint Committee to draw up a law relative to Probate Judges and their courts.

" " A Memorial to General P. M. Key Postmaster General relative to mail facilities between Fort Union and Las Vegas.

20 " An Act to provide for the incorporation of Rail road companies, and the management of the affairs thereof and

other matters relating thereto.

Feb. 9. An act to except from seizure execution and forced sale of certain property.

" " An Act entitled an act concerning a fence in precinct No 19 in the County of San Miguel.

" " An Act repealing a special act changing the main ditch in precinct No 2 of the County of Socorro.

" " An act to provide for the distribution of assessed taxes and other purposes.

" " An Act entitled an Act concerning fences in precinct No 14 in the County of Rio Arriba.

" 13 An Act to recompense the services of Anizeto Abeitia as Territorial Librarian, for cleaning and putting in good order the books and making a catalogue and report of the same.

" " An Act authorizing an election to change the County seat of Bernalillo County.

" " An act in reference to certain incorporated companies in the Territory of New Mexico.

" 15 An act to establish the boundary line between the Counties of Dona Ana and Lincoln

" An Act to legitimize the children born to Manuela Abeitia, Jose Mascarenas and Florencia Garcia his wife, of the County of Mora.

" An Act legitimizing a child born to Francisco Gonzales and Maria Filomena Vigil, residents of the County of Mora, in the Territory of New Mexico and for other purposes.

" " An Act prohibiting obstructions to be placed within the plazas of the different precincts of the Territory of New Mexico.

" " An act dividing precinct No 14 of the County of Bernalillo and creating a new precinct therein, and for other purposes.

" " Memorial with reference to Tariff in Wool, to Congress.

3 " Memorial to Congress with reference to the settlement and a limitation of the time for settlement of Land Grants

" " Memorial to Congress, that the Navajo Indians be kept on their Reservation

" " Memorial with reference to the town site of Lincoln

" 15 An act to Incorporate the town of Silver City in the County of Grant

" " An Act to Incorporate the Incorporation of Mesilla

4 5 " An Act to authorize a contract with the authorities of State for the Custody of persons convicted of

Feb. 15 An Act for the aid and support of the Hospital of St. Vincent in the City of Santa Fe. Memorandum. This act was filed by the House Committee on enrolled bills and purports to have been passed over the Governor's veto Message.

" 16 An Act regulating the manner in which outstanding indebtedness of the several Counties of the Territory shall be paid, and for other purposes.

" " Special Act for precinct No 15 of the County of Valencia, for the promotion of agriculture and for other purposes.

" " An Act providing for the payment of the deficiency required for the completion of the Palace building, Legislative Halls.

" " An Act for the Relief of Lorenzo Labadie.

" " An act relative to the practice in District Courts.

" " An Act explanatory of An Act providing for the Incorporation of Railroad Companies in this Territory.

" " An Act with reference to the rights of possession of real estate and for other purposes.

" " An Act appointing Commissioners in the town of Palomas and for other purposes.

" " An Act to provide for the disposition of fines.

" " An Act to exonirate May Hays, resident of the County of San Miguel from paying the amount of taxation due on his assessment for 1877.

" " An act with reference to partnerships.

" " Memorial recommending A. H. Thompkins for Chief Justice

" " An Act for the Relief of Trinidad Lopez. Memorandum. This act was filed by the Chief Clerk of the Council of the 23 Legislative Assembly on the day after the adjournment, and purports to have been passed over the Governor's veto message.

Feby 20 And now the Governor makes the following appointments and issues the following commissions, to date from day of qualification 1878:

Commissioner for San Miguel County
Francisco P. Abreu vice Jose C. Rivera resigned. Abreu failing to qualify Whitmore appointed vide Post 349

20th Commissioner for Colfax County
Harry Sandusky vice W. N. Cox removed from the county.

20th Commissioner for N.M. in Arizona
Gustavus A. Swasey Globe City
Qualified August 17 1878 Term Expires Aug 17 1882

20th Commissioner for N.M. Pennsylvania
Henry C. Garsed Philadelphia
Qualified Mch 12/78. Term Exp Mch 12 1882

20th Commissioner for N.M. in New Jersey
Henry J. Stratemeyer Elizabeth
Qualified Mch 18 1878. Term Expires Mch 18. 1882.

23 Commission for N.M. in New York
Augustus Buckingham (229 Bdway N.Y.)
Qualified March 30 1878. Term Expires Mch 30 1882

25th Commissioner for N.M. in Arkansas
R. A. Watkins Little Rock.

25th Commissioner for N.M. in New York
John K. Perley 176 Fulton Street N.Y.

27 Commissioners for the Incorporation of Mesilla
Thomas J. Bell
Daniel Fritz
Richard Kudas

Pardon of Juan Hurtado Chaves

Executive Office Santa Fe.
February 4th 1878

Whereas Juan Hurtado Chaves of Valencia County was indicted at the October Term 1877 for the crime of assault with intent to kill Juan Pedro Garcia and whereas said Chaves has now been confined in the Jail of Valencia County for about two years and whereas said Garcia has entirely recovered from his wound. Now therefore considering all the facts of this case I deem it a proper one for Executive Clemency and I do hereby grant said Juan Hurtado Chaves a full and and perfect pardon of said offense, and do also hereby direct the Sheriff of Valencia County to release said Chaves and let him go free.

S. B. Axtell
Governor of N. Mx.

(Seal) By the Governor
W. G. Ritch
Secretary
N. Mx.

Feb. 11-1878

The Territory vs. Thomas Paynard | Requisition on the Governor of Colorado.

Endorsement - The Governor's warrant to the agent in the above crime is this day returned with the following endorsement:-

I hereby certify that I have served the within by receiving the body of the within named Thos. Paynard from the proper authorities of the state of Colorado and by delivering him to the Sheriff of the County of Otero this 8th day of February A.D. 1878

W. B. Tipton
Agent for the Territory of New Mexico

1878

7625 Warrant on the Requisition of the Governor of the State of Colorado Andrew Scott

Executive Office
Territory of New Mexico

Whereas it appears from the requisition of His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Colorado, bearing date February 14-1878, and from a certified of an Indictment in the District of the Third Judicial District sitting in and for the County of Las Animas of the June Term in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five that one Andrew Scott stands charged with the crime of Manslaughter committed in the county of Las Animas in said state of Colorado, and it being represented that said Scott is a fugitive from justice and a refugee in the Territory of New Mexico and by the oath of the District Attorney of the Third Judicial District that said Scott has never been tried for the crime charged in said indictment and that this application is not made for the purpose of collecting any claim debt or liability against said Scott; that he recommends Peter Burlison as a suitable person for agent of the state of Colorado to receive said fugitive and that said Burlison was no private or pecuniary interest in the arrest of said Scott as the affiant is informed and verily believes

Now Therefore I Samuel B Axtell Governor of the Territory of New Mexico by virtue of the authority in me vested do command any and every Sheriff in whose hands this warrant may be placed carefully to arrest the said Andrew Scott, and safely keep and deliver to said Peter Burlison, agent appointed by the Governor of Colorado to receive said Scott, Provided however that said Andrew Scott, on being arrested be afforded a reasonable opportunity to call before delivery.

Presented

1878

repeal in many cases in the premises, and specially under Chapter 12 Laws of 1877 of the 22nd Session (1877 76) of the Legislative Assembly.

You will without unnecessary delay make due and full return to me of your doings herein. Hereof fail not!

Seal

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereto affixed

Done at Santa Fe the capital this 25th day of February 1878

By the Governor
W. G. Ritch
Secretary
N. M.

S. B. Axtell
Governor

A True Record Entered Feby 25th 1878

Feb 25. And now the Governor issues Commissions to the following named officers for the offices respectively designated to date from the day of Confirmation but Feb. 25th 1878

Auditor Territory	Nicanor Maes
Treasurer Territory	Antonio Ortiz y Salazar — Official Oath filed Mch 8/78
Attorney General do	Wm Breeden — Official Oath filed Mch 8/78
Adjt & Ex Gen.	Wm. Vickers — do Mch 11, 1878
Librarian	Thos. V. Tucker — do Mch. 11, 1878
Dist. Atty. 2d Jud. Dist.	Aniceto Abeita — Oath of Office Mch 9/78
do 3d Jud Dist	Ben Stevens
	Wm L. Rynerson — Official Oath filed Mch 20/78

March 14 Attorney General Resigns } And now comes Wm Breeden and resigns his said office of Attorney General, and the Governor accepts his resignation from this 14th day of March 1878

Hart, Thomas B
March 18 Notary Public
San Carlos (Lower Animas)
Appointed this day to
qualify within 1878

Nettleton, Charles Appointed
18 Commissioner for New Mexico in
New York from day of qualification 1878
117 Broadway N.Y.
Qualified May 10 1878

March 28 Rudulph, Mednor
Notary Public
San Miguel Co (Fort Sumner)
Appointed this day to qualify
within 1878

March 29 Meredeth, H. M.
County Commissioner
Grant County (Georgetown) Commissioner,
vice John R Magruder resigned

April 1 Waldo, Henry L.
Attorney General vice Wm Breeden resigned
Appointed and Commissioned
from this day
Qualified April 1st 1878

Apr. 16 Charlot, Chapman S, Appointed a
Commissioner in Missouri for New
Mexico from qualification to qualify
within 1878, residence St Louis,
Qualified Apr 27 1878

17 Chaves, J Francisco (Las Lunas)
Appointed and Commissioned
District Attorney in and for 6
2d Judicial District, vice Pierce
Stevens dec'd
Oath of office duly

1878

April 20 Preston Marshall A.
Notary Public in & for
Santa Fe County appointed and
Commissioned Apr 20th 1878 to
date from date of qualification
to qualify within 1878.

Apr 18 Governor Axtell left for San Juan County
Colorado to look after the interests of New Mexico
in view of a probable outbreak among the
Ute Indians. Was accompanied by the
Commandant of the District
Under the provisions of law the Secretary
M. G. Ritch assumes the duties of the
Executive Office

G. Guadurine Lopez
J. Juliana Gallegos }
Pardon.

Executive Office
Territory of New Mexico

Whereas Guadlupe Lopez and Juliana Gallegos were convicted of Petty Larceny before one Filomeno Ortiz a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Santa Fe and sentenced to fine and costs on the 20th day of April 1878

And whereas it appearing to my satisfaction that the said parties have been unjustly convicted and a pardon having been recommended by the Attorney General. Now Therefore by virtue of the power vested in me as the chief executive of the Territory I do hereby grant to said Juliana Gallegos and Guadlupe Lopez a free and full pardon of and from said sentence, the fine and costs and from each and every part thereof. Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory this 27th day of April 1878

By the Governor M. G. Ritch
Act Governor.

Apr 18 Frank Saunders appointed & commissioned a
Commissioner for New Mexico in New York
& Broad Street to qualify within sixty days
Qualified May 9th 1878

Apr 29 Eugene Van Patten
Justice of the Peace Precinct three, Dona Ana County having been Elected to fill vacancy as determined by the County Commissioners his is the day Commissioned & said Office from the 22d day April 1878

May 6 George McGregg
Notary Public in and for the county of Mora Appointed and Commissioned May 6th 1878 to qualify within 1878

May 10 Governor Axtell returned and resumed the duties of the Executive Office

May 11 Wm S. Campbell appointed & Commissioned Commissioner for New Mexico in the State of California (503 Montgomery Street San Francisco) to qualify within the year 1878.

May 11 A. N. Morehead appointed & commissioned Commissioner for New Mexico in the territory of Arizona (Globe City) to qualify within the year 1878

Pardon

District Court
Bernalillo County
May Term - 1878

The People of the Territory
vs
Lauterio Aragon
} Larceny

The defendant in the above entitled case was found guilty of Petit larceny and sentenced to pay a fine of Five Dollars and costs of suit amount to Twenty five Dollars. It appears that he is very poor and unable to pay this sum. He petitions for Pardon and his petition is endorsed, by Hon J. [illegible]

Dist. Atty. of the District in which the conviction was had and also by the Hon. Probate Judge of the County and by Sidney A. Hubbell Esq. an Atty of the Court.

In consideration of these facts I do hereby grant a pardon to said defendent Santario Bargon and direct the Sheriff of Bernallio Co. to release him from confinement

Seal

S. B. Axtell
Governor N. M.

By the Governor
W. G. Ritch
Secretary

A true Record Entered May 13, 1878
W. G. Ritch
Secretary

James L. Whitmore Commissioned a Con County Commissioner for San Miguel County from day of Qualification. vice Rivera resigned and Abreu failing to qualify. To qualify without unnecessary delay.

May 31 George W. Peppin appointed & commissioned Sheriff of Lincoln County from May 30th 1878. vice John W. Copeland removed, by reason of failing for more than thirty days to file his bond as collector

July 22 Francisco Salazar appointed & commissioned County Commissioner for Rio Arriba County vice Elisio Salazar resigned

July 26 Saturnino Baca appointed & commissioned County Commissioner vice Will Dowlin Lincoln Co. resigned

August 3 J. L. Winter Commissioned a Notary Public in and for Grant County. To qualify within the year 1878
Qualified Sept 2nd 1878. Term expires Sept 2nd 1882

Aug 5 James M Shackleford appd by Co. Com'rs Justice of the Peace Precinct Grant Co. from July 30th 1878
Revoked
Commission revoked by letter Aug 7th (Vol L.B. 282.) under decision of Atty Gen that the office was an elective office, under the organic act.

Aug 15 George J Drikle appd & Comd a Notary Public in & for San Miguel County To Qualify within 1878
Qualified Dec 30th 1878. Term Expires Dec 30, 1882

29 John H Koogler appointed & commissioned Notary Public in & for San Miguel County to qualify within 1878. (Reissue)
Qualified Oct 4th 1878

Aug 29 Celso Baca appointed & commissioned County Commissioner in & for San Miguel County vice James L Whitmore resigned

1878

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Sept 2

Louis Hommel
Pardon

Executive Office
Santa Fe N. M.
September 2nd 1878

The People of the Territory U. S.
Louis Hommel } Murder.

In this case wherein I heretofore commuted the sentence to ten years imprisionment in the County Jail of San Miguel Co at Las Vegas. In consideration of good conduct and in the belief that the homocide committed by said Louis Hommel was in defence of his own life I do now grant to said Louis Hommel a full pardon both from the costs and imprisionment.

And I do hereby direct the Sheriff of San Miguel Co to permit said Louis Hommel to go free.

S. B. Axtell
Governor N. M.

By the Governor
W. G. Ritch
Secretary N. M.

A true record Extract Sept. 2nd 1878
W. G. Ritch
Secretary N.M.

Sept 4 Placido Sanchez
Pardon } Convicted in Justice Court Colfax Co of killing one cow the property of Wilson L. Smith & sentenced to twenty five days imprisonment from August 23 1878

And now comes the Governor, and upon the recommendation of Juan E Barela & other citizens of Bernalillo County grants to said Placido Sanchez "a free full and complete pardon"

Statement of Executive proceedings for the year pertine to the Pardons of the United States Oct 1 21 1878